The WEEKLY Post.

Two Dollars a Year. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY NOVEMBER 16, 1872. IN CLUBS OF FIVE OR OVER $1 50.

THE PITTSBURGH POST.

TERMS: ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

Daily Post, one year, by mail.....$8 00
do six months, do..... 4 00
do three months, do..... 2 00
Weekly Post, per year..... 2 00
do in Clubs of five or over 1 50

☞ Additions can be made to Clubs at any time during the year, at proportionate rates, the time, in every case, *to expire with the Club;* otherwise single subscription rates must be paid. Any variation from this rule, breaks up the Club system altogether. We can only afford papers at Club rates by having them all expire together.

No Club of less than five will be taken at Club rates. When $1 50 is enclosed for a single subscription the paper will be sent for *nine months only.*

All papers promptly stopped at expiration of subscription, the date of which is on the printed label containing subscriber's name, pasted at the head of each paper.

Subscriber desiring the address of their papers changed, must always give the name of the Post-office at which they have been directed, as well as the one to which they are to be sent.

Specimen copies of the DAILY and WEEKLY POST, will be sent to any address, free of charge. Address all letters to the publishers.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

A PICTURE.

Through heather, moss, and golden-rod,
We wandered in the summer weather;
And, heeding scarce the way we trod,
We were glad, because we were together.

And, when the noonday sun was high,
A purple rock gave shelter cool,
Where hidden from the summer sky,
And flecked with shadows lay a pool.

It seemed a jewel, bright yet dim;
Wet ferns half strove to cover it;
Enticed by thyme, about the brim
The wild bees murmured over it.

"And this is the wishing-well," she cried,
"Where they who drink a boon may crave;"
And kneeling there the spell she tried;
And though she smiled, her eyes were grave.

Small hands together lightly pressed
From the cool spring she lifted up;
And half in earnest half in jest,
She offered me the rosy cup.

And in the pool her shadow came—
A picture ne'er to be forgot—
Sweet eyes and falling hair, in frame
Of fox-glove and forget-me-not.

A PLEASANT STORY.

It was a cottage. Don't tell me that I don't know. Haven't I been there to gather roses and feast on strawberries? No! it wasn't a cottage ornee—there was nothing Frenchified about it. It was purely American, and harmonized sweetly with the delightful scenery. No! it hadn't a flat roof, nor a portico; nothing at all of the kind. But then it had rose vines running all over the windows, and whole colonies of wrens that built their nests and sang beneath its eaves. To the right was a field of clover, red with blossoms; on the left was an orchard whence winds scattered a shower of bloom; in front was a green lawn, shaded with some massive walnut trees; and to the rear opened a long grass lane through which the cows walked every morning to their pasture beyond, and returned at night.

I know well enough to whom this cottage belonged. No, it wasn't to a school teacher, nor a preacher, nor an author—no such thing It was built by the hand of him who owned it and lived in it, and I had always admitted its excellent taste in blending the useful with the beautiful, though I had never seen him—my visits having been to his wife, and during his absence. I had learned of him though; heard enough to make me intensely curious to see him; for not a female tongue in the neighborhood approved of his wife's choice.

"What is the matter with him?" I asked; "is he immoral?"

"Not that I know of," was the rejoinder; "but to tell the truth, Dolly, he's insufferably ugly—his face is all scarred and cicatrized, I should think by fire, and you know it always makes me nervous to look at anything of that kind.

"Poor man? perhaps he got burned in rescuing some child or feeble woman from the flames?" I said.

"Don't know, never heard; never made inquiries; you know they only came to live in this neighborhood last summer, and I never dare ask what disfigured him, but I wish that you would?"

"I am considerably acquainted with Mrs. Winslow." I replied; "I thought of calling upon her this morning; perhaps she will tell me without asking."

"Do; that's a dear good Dolly!"

And I did.

The whole atmosphere seemed redolent with music and fragrance; I couldn't tell why all the birds had taken it into their heads to sing, warble, and build their nests there; and I didn't know why it was that the roses, buttercups, violets and daisies should prefer that place to any other; but they seemed to, judging from the profusion in which they grew.

The whole aspect was delightfully rural and picturesque, and all over lingered an influence of quietude and repose.

A narrow footpath, crooked as footpaths always are, wound along through the lawn, beneath the shadows of giant walnut, and by this I approached, entered the little gate, and ascended the graveled walk, bordered by beds of flowers, to the door. It was open and I went in.

Alone—a serene and peaceful hush rested within. The balmy wind nestled in the wreaths of snowy drapery hanging at the window, where great white and red roses bowed their graceful heads, and the warm rich summer light came in and lay in bright bars of radiance upon the floor.

Not quite alone either—a cradle was there; and it required no conjuring to tell that the cradle had an inmate, a self-dignified, thoughtful, imperturbable little baby, whose quiet calmness I could not understand. It was wide awake, and its great blue eyes were staring with infant persistence at something, I couldn't tell what; then they turned upon me and I returned the gaze. But it made no difference; the baby had not a foul or evil thought to hide; it was not conscious of a sin in word or deed; hence there came no blush to that delicately rounded cheek, no falling to that calm, quiet eye, limpid as a lake in summer, serene as the heavens in June.

There was a rustle and a flutter of muslin, the sound of a slight springy step, the glimpse of a fairy form, and Mrs. Winslow stood before me. She was not very beautiful, but sparkling and vivacious, with a glow of health on her cheek and its light in her eye.

The baby had roused now to be sure; no more of its quiet and calmness, no more of it sthought tulness and serenity. Its little form fairly fluttered with joy; it laughed, clapping its dimpled hands.

"You've come to stay all day with me, haven't you? and the baby had such good company while mamma was gone, hadn't it?" she said in a light chirrupy way that set off the little fellow with renewed delight.

Her invitation had only seconded my design, to remove my bonnet and mantilla, while she sat down on the rocker and took the baby, we prepared to enjoy the day and each other's society.

I can't tell you what we talked about. No; it was not of balls, nor operas, nor lions, nor sights. No; not a neighbor's character was dissected. No; the infirmities of the clergyman were not shown up. No; not a morsel of private scandal was cut and carved. But the time flew swiftly and pleasantly after dinner, and when the great round sun was sinking behind the trees that burned and glowed in the rich, warm light, she came to where I was sitting, and without a word laid a portrait in my lap. It was that of a noble looking man, with most expressive and faultless features.

"Is this your husband?" I asked.

"My husband as he was," she answered, with a sigh. "You have seen him?"

I replied in the negative.

"You will stay with me this evening?"

I replied that I should be happy to form his acquaintance, and again looked at his portrait.

"He doesn't look like that now," she answered, wiping away a tear; "yet he says," he shall ever have cause to bless the fire by which he lost his good looks, but which won him what he esteemed a thousand times more valuable."

"What was it?" I asked with unaccountable dullness of apprehension.

She pointed archly and with a smile, to her wedding ring.

"Do tell me the story; I should be delighted to hear it."

Again she smiled, saying:

"I do not know that you will consider it very interesting; however, several reasons conspire to make me wish that you should know all, and since you have never heard, perhaps I may as well tell you."

"Certainly, certainly."

"You see, when Mr. Winslow first began his attentions to me, I wasn't at all pleased. He was handsome, I knew but I had set my mind, very foolishly, I suppose, on having a rich husband, and one that could keep me above the necessities of work. So I slighted and repulsed him on all occasions, treating him not merely with indifference, but with actual loathing and scorn. Such treatment one might have supposed would have quickly obliterated his passion; on the contrary, however, it seemed only to increase it.

About this time I formed the acquaintance of a city gentleman, whom rumor reported immensely rich, and whose intense selfishness was veiled beneath a manner of the utmost suavity. His attentions to me were marked, and not to be mistaken—and though he had not spoken of love, he acted and looked it, and I believed him.

"It was in October, I think, the atmosphere dry and cool, with night winds, when, as we were returning from a party, late at night, I was surprised and shocked by the appearance, in the distance, of a deep red light, that seemed to climb the sky and quench the very stars. A wild and awful presentiment of approaching evil at the same instant crossed my mind.

"If that should be our house," I almost shrieked.

"'Nousense—it is much farther off," exclaimed Barton.

"But I was not satisfied, and I hurried on eagerly, dragging him with me.

"We came nearer, nearer. My fears were all too true. It was indeed our beautiful home, wrapped in one broad sheet of smoke and flame, or with forked tongues lapping the pillars, and shooting from the windows, while up at one of the sky-lights stood my mother in her night dress.

"With one wild shriek I called the attention of the crowd to her situation. Hundreds of people by this time had collected, though chiefly, as it seemed, for the gratification of curiosity. Some were running with ropes and ladders, others shouting and giving orders, which no one seemed inclined to obey.

"My mother, my mother," I cried. "Will no one go to the assistance of my mother?"

"Every moment the flames increased with astonishing rapidity, surging and roaring like a sea of storm. Still my mother stood there surveying the scene with the resignation of a martyr.

"Barton! Barton!" I shrieked, 'for God's sake help my mother.' He stood still. I implored and urged him. At length he turned toward me with a frown, saying:

"'I cannot risk my own life to save even your mother.'"

"Great heavens! and I have loved this man." The thought rushed seething and heavy through my brain.

"There was a shout, an exclamation, an utterance of brave, strong words. Some nervous arm had placed a ladder, and a man was rapidly mounting—on—through the dense smoke wreathes—through singing flames, scorched by the intense suspense, the crowd swayed and murmured like a wind swept wave. He appeared again; I saw my mother in his arms; I knew that she was saved. There was a crash of the roof, mingled with wild exclamations; a great mist swam before my eyes; a noise not unlike that of the roaring flames was in my ears, and I lost the consciousness of surrounding objects.

"Is it necessary to tell who it was that thus rescued my mother? what emotions I experienced upon hearing how deeply I was indebted to the man I had despised? It is necessary, however, for me to tell you, that there and then he forever lost the good looks which you admire in that portrait. The clothes were burned from his body and the flesh of his face and neck scarred and scorched till the skin seemed to have the consistency of leather."

"There; there. my dear," said a manly voice at the door, "you have told enough; let me finish."

I looked up; a man was there, on whose countenance there were deep traces of the fiery element, but he didn't look ugly to me at all. Each scar seemed rather a badge of honor, and the very soul of truth and nobleness beaming radiantly in his eyes. His wife presented him, and as he gave me his hand, he said:

"One whom my dear wife esteems so much cannot be a stranger to me, and now, since she has told your part—for I have been a sad eaves-dropper—let me tell you the rest."

I joyfully assented.

"Then and there," he began, "I heard the flames roaring around me, and felt its fiery breath scorching my cheeks, and seeming to lap up the very springs of life, but was conscious of only a great joy a my heart, for the mother of the prized one was in my arms. I knew when I touched the ground with my precious charge, by the acclamations that rent the air, but could only think that I had made her happy, and in the bliss of that assurance forgot for the time my sufferings, the world and everything. I lay ill through several weeks—through days and nights that would have been anguished indeed, had I not known whose care it was that provided everything essential to my comfort; had not such a pleasant face bent over me, such a sweet voice murmured in my ear, such a soft hand ministered to my wants. Never, in the proudest days of my health had I experienced such exquisite felicity, and never in my weakness; now, when she sat beside me, when she read to me, when she brought me fruits and flowers, when she put her hand in mine, and whispered something that would have repaid sufferings a thousand times bitterer than mine."

"Oh, William," she cried, blushing to the roots of her hair, "don't tell how silly and foolish I was."

"It was neither silliness nor folly," I exclaimed "but the reward of great virtue and heroism. Let him go on; I am deeply interested, and long to know all."

"I have but little more to tell," he resumed, "but when I grew strong and well enough to walk about, I observed that all the mirrors had been removed. Hitherto, in my deep happiness. I had thought little of the scars, which I should have known would deface my features. This incident reminded me of it, and excited my curiosity. When I requested one to be brought, she implored me to desist, now, but, thank God, it didn't shock me in the least. I took her in my arms and whispered that since her brautiful face had become mine, I saw no cause to regret the loss of the old one; and wouldn't for the world change back again. You have seen and loved me now, I said, whereas you didn't before; you know all my disfigurement, and with it your manner has changed from scorn to kindness, so I have nothing to mourn for.

"Every day of life has since convinced me more and more that I spoke the truth."

Rubies.

The ruby ranks third in hardness among precious stones. Its color varies from the lightest pink of rose tint to the deepest carmine. Specimens are often found in which blue is exhibited in one part and red in another; sometimes the two colors are more or less intermingled, producing purple shades, and even greater variegations are occasionally seen from the presence of additional colors. A ruby, either too light or too dark, is not as desirable as one of an intermediate shade. The most highly prized are those of the "pigeon's-blood" color, a pure deep red, free from casts of either blue or yellow. This shade, as indicated by the name, exactly agrees with that of the fresh blood of a pigeon as seen when it is dropped on white paper.

Occasionally rubies are found that are "asteriated," that is, showing a star-like figure in the interior when viewed from a certain point. The best rubies are always set transparent, but those deficiencies in color are backed by a foil of appropriate shade. In buying a shade set with foil the purchaser will naturally be on his guard; but where it is without a back it may be supposed that its real color is apparent at a glance. Not so. Some swindling jewelers invented the plan of lining the inside of the band made to encircle the stone with crimson enamel of such a shade as to lend a proper hue to a faulty gem. This trick is said to have been practiced quite successfully, so that the only way to make sure of having a jewel that really is what it appears to be is to buy it unset, or set only in clasps, so that it can be fairly and fully seen.

Art Items.

The statue of Winfield Scott, by H. K. Brown—Irving Ward's precentor—is notable for its superb modelling, pose and alert expression of the horse.

Greenough, the sculptor, has been commissioned to execute the statue of Samuel Adams, to be placed in the national capitol by the State of Massachusetts. The second historical character chosen to represent that State there is John Winthrop.

Bierstadt, the distinguished landscape artist, has been engaged for nearly a year in painting a view of Donner lake and vicinity. The sketch is taken from an elevated point one mile from the Summit hotel, and overlooks Donner and several other smaller lakes. The painting is six feet by ten in size. When completed it is to be the property of a well known citizen of Sacramento.

The bronze statue of Abraham Lincoln, by Meade, recently completed by the Ames Manufacturing Company of Chicopee, is now awaiting the order of the Monument Committee. Exclusive of the base, the figure is 10 feet and 8 inches high, and weighs 4,550 pounds. It is said to be a fine production.

Considerable statuary has been destroyed by fire and accidents. Canova's Washington perished in the fire at Raleigh; Brown lost by repudiation and subsequent fire, a group of thirteen figures for the South Carolina State House; by shipwreck, Joel Hart lost his original statue of Clay, Rogers his John Adams, and Powers his Calhoun.

Bierstadt, the German-American artist, would seem to be losing popularity. Two or three of his pictures have been on sale in this city for more than a year, and are still unsold. People begin to think that landscape painting is more of a trade than an art.—*Washington Chronicle.*

The first man who ever modelled with any popularity in America was John Dixey of Dublin, who carved the figures of justice on the New York City hall. William Rush, at an early day, cut a Washington for Independence hall, Philadelphia, and some figures for churches. During Monroe's administration, one John Frazee made several busts, one of which, John Jay, was purchased by congress for the supreme court chamber.

MOONLIGHT.

Moonlight, moonlight,
Brightly, brightly streaming
O'er the earth at midnight
When the world is dreaming!
Strange-like shadows making
While your course you're taking—
Oh! 'tis worth while awaking
When your rays are beaming!

Moonlight, moonlight,
O'er the waters dancing,
Edging waves with gold bright
As they come advancing,—
Lonely sailors cheering,
Who, the dark night fearing,
Love your light endearing,
Friendly and entrancing!

Moonlight, moonlight,
O'er the tree-tops stealing!
Making woodlands seem bright,
Rifts dells revealing—
That the traveler weary
No more thinks it dreary,
For a land of fairy
'Tis now to him seeming!

Moonlight, moonlight,
Sadly, sadly, falling
In the churchyard, where night
Seems the most appalling!
And while stars are peeping,
O'er the graves you're creeping—
To watch o'er those there sleeping
Seem to be your calling.

Moonlight, moonlight,
Through my window shining,
Making all near my sight
Rich with silver lining!
Such strange thoughts you're telling
Me, while near me dwelling—
Thoughts with joy o'erswelling,
Thoughts that cause repining.

Significant Parting Words—The Last Days of a Victim of the Missouri Disaster.

The appalling disaster of the burning at sea of the steamship Missouri brings one special feature of sadness to the Chicago Tribune and its readers. Says that journal: "Colonel Albert S. Evans, of San Francisco, the brilliant, genial and versatile 'Altamonte,' of our columns, is reported among the lost. Colonel Evans was for several years prior to 1856 a broker on Clark street, in this city, and will be remembered by many of our citizens. With a natural taste for literature and journalism, on seeking a new home in San Francisco, he made—as an attache, and for years city editor of the Alta California—the press his profession. On the Pacific Coast and throughout the country at large there are few that had won a better reputation as a descriptive writer, his most noticeable papers being his contributions to the Overland Monthly. He entered with zeal and intelligence into all that pertained to the growth and development of his city and State, and from his duties spared time to make the long series of "Altamonte" letters the most valuable and remarkable of any that have appeared from the localities whence their facts were derived, comprising the entire range of the mining regions of California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona and New Mexico In the war of the rebellion Colonel Evans was an active and efficient officer on the staff of the Governor of California, and did much to arouse and shape the loyal sentiment of his State. For several years past he had been traveling extensively in the great Southwestern interior. He was one of Governor Seward's suite in Mexico, and his contributions to periodical and permanent literature on Mexican topics have never been surpassed in richness of research and skillful handling. Having won something more tangible than reputation from his busy life, he has latterly devoted himself more exclusively to the tourist work that so well suited his adventurous spirit. But a few days ago he sat among the writers in the Tribune editoral rooms; recounting some of his later experiences and dwelling upon the features of an extended tour, began, but now sadly ended. He was to visit the West Indies, thence the Continent of Europe, returning by a Brazilian steamer to South America, acting throughout as the correspondent of the Tribune, where his scheme of research would have made a valuable addition to what is known of the earlier settlement and mining of the region first visited by Spanish adventurers. Two or three gossipy letters from Eastern cities have told our readers of his progress and farewell to this country, and telegraphic tidings have brought the rest, and, probably, the end of all. Colonel Evans' place in journalistic literature will not be easily filled. The sympathies of many personal friends, and of the still wider circle a popular writer wins, will be given to his bereaved family in their stricken home in San Francisco.

The followin beautiful paragraphs from Colonel Evans' letter, bidding adieu to California, published in our issue of October 11, possess now a most touching interest.

"I left San Francisco on the the morning of Sunday, September 15. The sky was, as it is ever at this season in God's thrice-favored land, clear and unclouded, and as I looked down on the city and bay of San Francisco from the summit of Russian Hill, the view was a glorious one—one that I shall long remember. When shall I look upon it again?

"The white fleecy mist was rolling in through the Golden Gate, filling the channel which leads up the broad bay of San Francisco; and the mournful tolling of the fog-bell of Alcatraz, like the deep pulsations of some great heart in its lonely agony, produced on me, at such a moment, a strange and saddening effect. But before me was the magnificent landscape of Alamena and Contra Costa and the city at my feet, beautified and glorified by the golden sunshine of autumn; and right before me, coming down, as it were on a pathway of flowers stretching out from the farther shore, across the blue waves of the bay, was the steamer which was coming to bear me away from home and friends on a journey into foreign lands and regions strange and new. Beyond the mountains I could not see; backwards I dared not look; God knows what is before us all!"

In addition to eating onions and wearing spectacles, the Boston girls are fearfully dirty, if the following from the Traveller is true: "A physician in this city lately called at a house for the purpose of vaccinating a young lady. After waiting until his patience was almost exhausted for his patient to appear, she presented her right arm, when the following conversation ensued: "I must have your other arm, Miss; we don't inoculate the right arm." "Oh, dear," was the reply. "Couldn't you do it on this arm? It has taken me twenty minutes to wash it, and I'm afraid it would take me an hour to wash the other.'"

Bad Tempered People.

A good many of these "gentle creatures, will, in intervals of comparative good humor, tell you to your face that they are bad tempered people, that they allways have been and always will be. They may support the information by declaring that their fathers and great-grandfathers were similarly afflicted, though not, perhaps to the same extent. They appearently glory in the admission of their weakness, evidently considering that an out-and-out bad temper is a possession of which a man has some reason to be extremely proud. They do not appear to recognize the fact that bad temper is a positive vice, and that they have, or ought to have any control over it. Those bad-tempered people are always on the lookout for insults. When they are servants, their proud spirits chafe at being told to do their duty by their employers. They kick at authority and cannot brook reproof. They are constantly on the lookout for things at which to take offence. If they hold subordinate positions, they come to loggerheads with the manager, head clerk or forman, as the case may be. When they occupy positions of authority themselves, they play the part of tyrants. They get into a furious rage at trifles, decline to allow a hapless culprit to exonerate himself by rendering explanations, and inflict Draconian punishments. Naturally, they are pretty generally detested, but, while they are detested they are feared, which, it may be said, is not the case with another class of bad-tempered people. This class is more sulky than passionate. There seems to lie within them a smouldering mine of irritation, which is bubbling forth night and day—that is, of course, when they are awake. If they are asked an ordinary question, much asperity is evident in the tones of their reply. As a rule, they are angry at nothing in particular, and with no one in particular—they are, simply, in a continually confoundedly bad temper; they do not know why, and no one else can account for it except upon the supposition that it is natural to the animal. They snarl at breakfast, dinner and tea, there being something always which is distasteful to them. They growl at you, and, do what you will, you are quite unable to please them. They terrify the servants, who, in despair, give warning. They scold their children, who betake themselves off whenever they imagine they can do so with safety. They testily lecture their wives, and unfavorably criticise the domestic management. In short, they make themselves universally disagreeable, completely destroying their own peace of mind, and do a great deal towards making other people miserable.

Probably, a certain kind of morbid pleasure is derived from indulgence in ill-temper. People, by acting as we have indicated, secure a certain amount of outward show and deference; for, somehow or other, most persons would almost as soon be struck as snarled at, and so they do all they can to avoid such treatment. Really, however, we fail to see why bad-tempered men and women should receive such tender consideration. Their bad temper is nothing more or less than an abominable vice, and those who indulge in it are supremely selfish. Their troubles are no more to them than are troubles to other people, so there is no reason why they should be so splenetic. Righteous anger is justifiable, but chronic ill-humor is a failing for which there can be nothing but the bitterest condemnation.—[Liberal Review.

John Trotts, the Yankee Sailor, Laughs at Locks and Prison Bars.

[New Haven Evening Register, November 6.]

Several days ago the Russian bark Madura arrived in this port from England, consigned to Atwater, Wheeler & Co. The crew were advertised recently, the firm to which the vessel was consigned and the captain, as is usually the case, refusing to pay any debts that might be contracted by them. One of the crew, John Trotts, of Maine, who had shipped in England for the round trip, became tired of the bark and attempted to leave and was mutinous. In consequence the captain applied to Sheriff Stevens to have Trotts arrested. After a short incarceration in the lock-up Trotts was trotted back to the bark handcuffed. Monday afternoon he escaped again, some confederate having apparently cut with a cold-chisel the chain that bound the two cuffs together. The Sheriff, in passing through Chapel street, saw a man with a gait like John Trotts. He was disguised, and wore a skull cap and a scarf high up on his face, which almost entirely concealed his features. The Sheriff tapped him on the shoulder, and, pulling off the scarf, saw that it was Trotts, and holding up his hands, found both wrists encircled with handcuffs; but the connecting chain had been cut, thus spoiling one of the Sheriff's best pairs. He was kindly conducted to the lock-up, and the Register, in making a note of his second escape and re-arrest, said he shouldn't attempt to escape again unless he made that escape good—and Trotts done it, apparently. Shortly after midnight on the 5th, the Lieutenant and doorman heard a noise like the slamming of a door inside the lock-up. They at once looked in, and saw Trotts sitting demurely on a bench, and "everything serene." Finding things tranquil the officers made no further examination into the cause of the noise. About two o'clock this morning the acting lieutenant went into the city court-room and lighted the gas, that he might see to look over some files of cases before the court. By means of the light he discovered that the radiator near the prisoner's dock was forced out, and that the ventilator behind it lay on the floor. An examination showed that a ventilator opening into the prison had been pulled out, and that Trotts had insinuated his body into the small aperture and forced out the ventilator discovered on the floor, and which was in the wall nearly opposite the first mentioned. Once inside the city court-room his escape was easy, and he made it good. At this writing he has not been captured. A piece of an old scraper, probably taken from the old Knight building when it was pulled down, and a piece of nail iron crooked at one end, were found inside. We are informed that there were no pieces of scrap iron in the lock-up before the entrance of Trotts, who is supposed to have had no iron about him—except what was in his construction—when he was put in. It is therefore thought that some fellow-prisoner inside when released dropped it through a grated window at the instigation of Trotts, the pieces of iron that were found, and with which the daring Yankee sailor preserved the reputation of his race for ingenuity by making his escape. There are other ventilators in the lock-up through which prisoners might escape. One or two were bricked up some time ago after some New York thieves had almost escaped.

Madder came from the East.
Celery originated in Germany.
The chestnut came from Italy.
The onion originated in Egypt.
Tobacco is a native of Virginia.
The nettle is a native of Europe.
The citron is a native of Greece.
The pine is a native of America.
Oats originated in North Africa.
The poppy originated in the East.
Rye came, originally, from Siberia.
Parsley was first known in Sardinia.
The pear and apple are from Europe.
Spinach was first cultivated in Arabia.
The sunflower was brought from Peru.
The mulberry tree originated in Persia.
The gourd is probably an Eastern plant.
The walnut and peach came from Persia.
The horse-chestnut is a native of Thibet.
The cucumber came from the East Indies.
The quince came from the island of Crete.
The radish is a native of China and Japan.
Peas are supposed to be of Egyptian origin.
The garden cress is from Egypt and the East.
Horseradish came from the south of Europe.
The Zealand flax shows its origin by its name.

Items About Women.

A western woman still living, has a son over 92 years old.

No hoop-skirts are now to be seen in the streets of Paris.

A great many young ladies made their little bets on election.

Four ladies in New York are affected with the horse disease.

Mrs. Ferguson, a sister of Fanny Fern, has lately died at Columbus, O.

It is said that next winter a long dress on the street will be a thing unknown.

Thirteen female applications for divorce are on file in the courts of Muscatine county, Iowa.

The lady sophomores at Ann Arbor haze the handsome freshmen by blindfolding and kissing them.

An old lady in Saginaw, Michigan, has given bonds in $300 not to scold her neighbors for an entire year.

Woman ought to do all she can to make this earth a paradise for man, as it was all her fault he lost the other.

There is a project in Northampton, Massachusetts, to start a ladies' shoe store and have it "manned" entirely by the ladies.

The young ladies of St. Augustine, Florida, won't accept calls from young men unless they can show their registration papers.

For the first time in the court annals of Maryland a man has sued a woman for refusing to marry him. He lays his damages at $3,000.

Fifty female type-setters work in San Francisco, and their number is steadily increasing. They favor the comma as a punctuation mark.

The paintings which adorn the parlor walls of Mr. Justice Strong's house in Washington are the work of the fair hands of his four fair daughters.

Fashion Notes.

Sealskin still holds its own as the fashionable fur.

It is now fashionable for brides to dress in colors.

Minute diamonds are now worn for vest buttons in full dress.

Natchez is said to have the best society of all the Southern cities.

Spotted short veils or veilettes have quite gone out of fashion.

Richmond, Va., is becoming a haven for Northern bridal parties.

A boa and a small round muff is the propper thing; cuffs are obselete.

One o'clock seems to be the fashionable hour for wedding this season.

The styles for ladies' wraps are infinite, but the Dolman is the great rage just now.

Bohemian garnets set in silver are becoming fashionable for demi-toilette jewelery.

Long trained reception dresses are cut in blocks or points on the bottom, a la Josephine.

The latest thing in fruit dishes is a huge silver watermelon cut in points and lined with gold.

Roman scarf sashes continue to be highly fashionable, and young ladies from Paris tell us they are all the rage.

The work a young lady of society goes through in the course of a gay season would kill an ordinary day-laborer.

The light-colored sacque now worn on the promenade by ladies were intended and are only appropriate for carriage wear.

The first exclamation of an American belle on entering the cathedral at Milan, was "Oh, what a church to get married in!"

The red leather belts wore for the past six months by our fashionable women are going out of style quite as rapidly as they came.

The shortest admissable glove this season for full dress will be eight buttons. Moral: Don't make bets on kid gloves with your lady friends.

Lace shawls appear to be again in style. At the opera we have noticed many of white lace worn with fine effect over light colored silks.

Hats are now worn off the forehead, showing the front hair, instead of over the eyes as formerly. We owe this innovation to the Rabagas hat.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Nov. 16, 1872.

THE *Dispatch* is not at all pleased with the remarks of THE POST on the morning after the election. We are convinced now that they were eminently proper and just.

IT is now stated more than one thousand votes were polled in Philadelphia on the 8th of October for the Temperance candidate for Governor and that they were counted in for HARTRANFT. The Committee will, no doubt, inquire into this additional plan of figuring up those 35,000.

IT appears te be a question after all, whether SUSAN B. ANTHONY really did vote at the Presidential election. Her name was at her request placed on the Registry; her ticket was received at the polls, but it is claimed, was not counted. The old lady threatens to investigate and place the matter before the Courts. She claims that the Fourteenth Amendment gives women the right to vote.

GRANT insists that the result of the election must be viewed as a vindication of his personal conduct and private reputation. His lounging for six months at the seaside, and other places other than the seat of Government, his acceptance of gifts, his appointment of relations, his indifference to the duties of his office, are all absolved, and his whole personal career made white as wool by the recent popular vote.

GRANT boasts of having pickets in every GREELEY camp during the canvass. That is a paid spy was employed by government to report the private conversation and operations of every State Committee and report to headquarters. It is humiliating to think the President of the United States would descend to this disreputable course to conduct a political campaign. He thinks it perfectly legitimate to carry the tactics of the army into the Cabinet.

ALREADY have the friends of GRANT indicated that he shall be nominated for a third time, there being nothing in the Constitution to prohibit it. An easier method, and one which will meet with greater favor with the prominent party is to extend his term. This would save the great expense and turmoil of a campaign, and besides leaves nothing to chance. There are too many office holders who are making a good thing out of it to retire peacefully, and the money power outside of officials is tired of the worry and excitement of frequent elections, besides drawing too heavily upon the purse. GRANT will be omnipotent with the next Congress and has but to indicate any measure he pleases to have it enacted into law. The people seem willing to surrender into his keeping all power, and will discover too late their inability to recover it, short of revolution.

A LITTLE knowledge of the history of our own country would be of use to very many occupants of the editorial chair. The Radical press has become so jubilant over GRANT'S re-election, that it proves its ignorance not only of the early history of the country, but even of that portion of it which has occurred within twenty years.

To those who affirm that GREELEY has received fewer electoral votes than any previous candidate, we furnish the following figures of votes cast for unsuccessful aspirants for the Presidency:

In 1801, John Adams	65
1805, C. C. Pinckley	14
1809 C. C. Pinckney	47
1813 De Witt Clinton	89
1817 Rufus King	34
1825 W. H. Crawford	41
1825 H. Clay	37
1829 J. D. Adams	83
1833 H. Clay	49
1837 W. H. Harrison	73
1841 M. Van Buren	60
1853 Winfield Scott	42
1857 M. Filmore	8
1861 S. A. Douglass	12
1861 J. C. Breckenridge	72
1861 John Bell	39
1865 G. B. McClellan	21
1869 H. Seymour	80

While Mr. GREELEY may be well satisfied to have his name placed on a roll containing such distinguished names, it is not yet certain, that in spite of the depressing influence of our defeat in October at our State election, he has not even now, a majority of the votes of the white voters in the United States.

HARTRANFT'S vote in Philadelphia was larger by 1,289 than that received by GRANT on Tuesday last. The *Press* says:

Sixty-nine thousand two hundred and seventy-eight votes for Hartranft in October and sixty-seven thousand nine hundred and eighty-nine for Grant in November in the city of Philadelphia presents a somewhat startling arithmetical contrast. The falling off in the Democratic vote between the two elections in twenty-four thousand eight hundred and forty-six and the Republican vote one thousand two hundred and ninety-one. Now, when it is reasonable to suppose that every Republican was anxious to show his devotion to General Grant, and that at least five thousand Democrats voted for Grant on Tuesday last, why should there be this contrast between the Republican vote of the 8th of October and the 5th of November? We are a little anxious for the result of the investigations instituted by the Municipal Reform Association, which had such an impressive beginning on Saturday last.

THE REASON WHY FAYETTE COUNTY TURNS REPUBLICAN.

Some correspondent of the *Commercial* from Uniontown, is amusing himself by informing the public how Fayette county went back on the Democracy, and gave GRANT one thousand majority. He says:

For many years the party organization was disciplined and controled by Col. T. B. Searight, who managed it in such a way as to achieve splendid success, elicit the applause of his followers, and even command the respect of his enemies. The great point of difference between him and those who have succeeded him in the leadership is this; that he believed in his party as a sentiment, worked uninterruptedly for its success, and looked upon the offices to be dispensed as positions to be held not so much for the personal benefit of the incumbents thereof, as trusts for the use and benefit of the party, where as his successors in the leadership make self the primary object and party a secondary and minor consideration. Searight had no divided counsels; his will was law; but the leadership now is divided into shares; and the parties owning the stock are known as "Shakers," a name achieved by certain unmentionable practices quite repulsive to refined Democratic tastes.

If this be true, Mr. SEARIGHT did not take any stock in the GREELEY movement, but invested largely in GRANT. But how is he to account for a similar condition of things all over the country and where are these men to be placed in any new organization of the old material? Will they take front seats and be permitted to dictate the future policy of the party? Their apathy or opposition brought disaster and defeat, and they must not be credited with sagacity or patriotic motives. They are neither purer or better than those who, confronting power and money, marched with brave hearts to the front and fell with their faces to the foe, in defence of their principles and party organization. The deserter on the battle-field is more culpable than one who leaves the camp when not in the presence of the enemy, and will be tried accordingly. We do not receive with any composure, advice from those, who claiming to be Democrats, refused to enter their protest against the corrupt administration of public affairs, or directly assisted in the election of GRANT by appeals to others to remain away from the polls. That this was done by men who have hitherto exercised influence in the party, we have but to look at the returns; that they should now boast of it, adds to their shame, and increases the humiliation of those who remained true. When we have homilies to receive, it will be from those, who in the supreme hour of conflict, rallied to their colors and did not stop to question or refuse to fight, because the General was not the one they would have selected.

TAKE A BACK SEAT.

There is stir in the colored camp which bids fair to become a breeze. Mr. LANGSTON a prominent colored orator who saved the negro vote to GRANT, by denouncing SUMNER and GREELEY as traitors to the cause, is put forward by FRED DOUGLAS and others for a place in the cabinet. If GRANT was left to himself he might consider his case, as he always developed a strong liking to maroon colored skins, and kept upon his staff in the army, and carried into the White House, one of the noble red men of the forest, named PARKER, who unfortunately got drunk the night he was to have been married, and fell from grace. LANGSTON is about the same color, but his hair has the Ethiopian twist, and wouldn't suit the ladies of the cabinet ministers. They must always be consulted in these matters. How they would turn up their pretty noses at Mrs. Dinah at a state dinner, and maintain a respectful distance at an evening reception. Oh! it would never do, and Mr. GRANT will soon be given to understand that society forbids such miscegenation. But let LANGSTON strike high, he may take WASHBURN'S place in France, but he never will have an opportunity to put his legs under executive mahogany. He may state with truth, that without the negro vote GRANT would have been in the minority of the popular vote at least half a million, but that is a thing of the past. The colored persuasion must take a back seat.

Now that the election is over we hear of proposal to increase the pay of GRANT'S office holders. A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Times*, GRANT'S leading organ, predicts a regrading and increase of salaries of the most important officers in the civil service, as one of the first acts of Congress. The salary of the President, the correspondent says, "must be raised between now and the 4th of next March in order to have it take effect during any part of President GRANT'S second term. It is certain that he will not ask to have his own salary increased, nor will he exercise any influence to have it increased; but if the proposition is made in Congress to raise it $50,000 per year, it will hardly meet with much opposition. It is more likely that an appropriation will be made for a new executive mansion. It is an old plan to have a dwelling house for the President in a different part of the city and use the White House as an office, and it is now quite time for it to be carried out."

THE aggregate vote of Philadelphia on Tuesday is 26,157 less than the aggregate in October, nearly the whole of the loss being from the Democratic side. More than half of the Democrats abstained from voting, and some of them voted for General GRANT.

A WORD OF COUNSEL.

We have a word or two to say to the Merchants and Manufacturers of Pittsburgh; more especially to those gentlemen who signed the certificate for HARTRANFT and ALLEN, and who by so doing we verily believe procured for those candidates the largest portion of their majority in Allegheny county, and saved them thousands of votes throughout the State. The argument used was one of great power; it was that these certifiers were not professedly politicians, that there were very few of them that could be persuaded under any circumstances to take office; that they were honest citizens who only desired good government and honest men to administer it; that they were honest themselves, and of course would not for mere party, vote or ask others to vote for improper candidates.

We freely admit the truth of all that has been said of these gentlemen regarding their disinterestedness; and we know how powerfully their character in this respect was used in behalf of the Radical nominees. They have succeeded—their object has been accomplished. But is there nothing else for them to do? They placed themselves in the front rank in the fray, and the armour of their reputation as citizens and as professed christians, blunted the points of our spears, and saved the men who fought under the shadow of their character from utter defeat. They indorsed worthless paper and gave it currency in the market; the paper has been protested, can they escape from the moral consequences of their endorsement?

In the city of Philadelphia under process issued by a Judge of the Common Pleas who—we are sorry the nature of things compels the remark—is a member of the successful party, it has been judicially established that alterations have been made in the tally papers of the election, to the extent of robbing CHARLES R. BUCKALEW of 3,000 votes and giving them to JOHN F. HARTRANFT; and a Republican editor there is free to say, he belives that these frauds extended sufficiently to deprive BUCKALEW of the majority he really received in that city, and to give HARTRANFT his nominal majority of 20,000 votes.

If our wealthy men here were in earnest in their professed desire for the purity of elections, and we have no doubt they were, now is a grand opportunity to show their faith by their works. It is not enough to say they hope all engaged in that stupendous fraud will be punished; there is too much of the "be ye warmed and be ye clothed" in tha course, or rather in that quiescence. The people of Philadelphia are moving in that matter, and are moving with earnestness; wealthy men there feel the disgrace upon the good name of their city, and they *feel in their pockets*. It requires money to push such investigations, and a good deal of it. Counsel must be retained and paid large fees, for the labor is enormous. Witnesses must be subpœnaed and paid. It will require a large outlay of money, but the wealth of Philadelphia is equal to the emergency.

A committee of which the Hon. RICHARD VAUX is chairman, will meet in Harrisburg on Monday next. We submit it to the business men of Pittsburgh, that if they have any desire to clear their skirts of all moral complicity in the frauds of October, now is their opportunity. Let them place themselves in correspondence with Mr. VAUX, with whose high character they cannot be ignorant; his committee is charged with the enquiry into the frauds outside of Philadelphia. A large sum of money will be required to accomplish this work, and these business men have the funds to spare. The Democrats are beaten down, they do not include the capitalists, and besides the frauds were not committed in the interest of the Democratic party. No tongue has wagged such a charge. Then do not the wealthy men, the honest men, the religious men, in the Radical party owe it to themselves to purge their own party, not only of all fraud but of every suspicion of it.

There is a great principle at stake here. You wealthy Republicans require, more than the poor man does, that elections should be honestly conducted; and not only so but that the people should be satisfied that they have been honestly conducted. Do you suppose for a moment that the rumors of frauds all over the State, in which members of Congress, collectors of United States Taxes and others, have been so far identified as being connected with as to be subjected to arrest, and the clear and palpable fraud uncovered in Philadelphia can be repeated with impunity? It is of the nature of iniquity to grow on what it feeds. This thing must be stopped now. It can only be done by the means proposed by Mr. VAUX; it requires money to render his plan effective, and the gentlemen who participated in the Business Men's meeting have the money. They gave their character and their influence and their money in aid of the party which perpetrated the frauds; they are bound by their love of good government, and out of regard to their own good name, to give at least as much money to aid Mr. VAUX in his herculean task, as they contributed to aid the men who engineered the frauds in paying the guilty actors therein.

We say in solemn warning that honest ballots or leaden bullets will rule this State, and we call upon the business men of Pittsburgh to take their choice. To suppose the mass of the people will always submit to such frauds upon their most highly valued right, is simply folly.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

The following from the *World* will meet the hearty endorsement of reasonable men, and states the case with great clearness and force:

We have nothing harsh or ungenerous to say against Mr. Greeley or against Mr. Greeley's earliest Democratic supporters. Mr. Greeley did not nominate himself, even at Cincinnati; and his almost unanimous indorsement at Baltimore was not his work, but the work of the Democratic delegates. Even if we have reason to blame them, we have no reason to blame him. He has borne himself in the canvass with faultless propriety; and however freely we may think it our duty to criticise his earlier or his future conduct and utterances, it does not lie in our pen to write one word of censure on the bearing of Mr. Greelev during the fivo months that he was the Democratic candidate for President. And even as to the original expediency and wisdom of nominating him it becomes us to speak with modest reserve. We do not presume, at this late day, to set up our judgment against that of a majority of the most eminent, experienced and trusted statesmen of the Democratic party. The fact that they approved while we vehemently dissented, should teach us a reasonable distrust of our own judgment, even though the result seems to prove that we were originally right, and that they were fundamentally wrong. Nothing is easier or cheaper than to be wise after the event; and it seems more pertinent to inquire into the sources of their mistake than to arraign them for want of foresight.

We cannot doubt that if Mr. Greeley had been elected, he would have been entirely loyal to his Democratic supporters. We have the fullest confidence in his fidelity to all honorable obligations. But we nevertheless hold fast our first opinion that his nomination by the Democratic party was a speculation and a blunder. On the point of amnesty his views were unexceptionable; but they were simply the views of every Democrat, and on that issue he had no advantage over any Democratic statesmen. But there seemed two points of manifest advantage in his candidature, both of which, in the event, proved delusive. In the first place, it was supposed that the foremost champion of negro right and negro equality would easily divide and share the negro vote. In the next place, it was thought that so noted and zealous a Protectionist would strengthen the October canvass in Pennsylvania; every politician recognizing the potent influence of that canvass on the Presidential election. Both of these plausible views were mistaken. Grant has monopolized the negro vote, and Mr. Greeley's life-long ardor as a Protectionist harmed more than it helped him, because the high-tariff men regarded him as a deserter and a renegrade, while the Free traders, with greater truth, continued to look upon him as the chief apostle of all that was most hostile to their opinions. Mr. Greeley's candidature, therefore, disappointed the expectations of all his early advocates. The great abolition chief failed to make any impression on the negro vote. The most eminent champion of Protection has lost Pennsylvania by a larger majority than was ever before given in that State against any Presidential candidate. If these results, so contrary to previous expectation and probability, had been foreseen, Mr. Greeley would not have been nominated, or at least not by the Democratic National Convention. Had it been known beforehand that he had no hold either on the negro vote or the Protectionist vote, it would have been seen that he had no advantage over any respectable Democratic candidate. It may be said, indeed, that there was a third body of voters outside the Democratic party—the Liberal Republicans—to whom Mr. Greeley could successfully appeal. But in truth the Liberal Republican movement was, in its inception, a free-trade movement, or, to use the language of its promoters, a revenue reform movement, and it was sheer self-stultification to put forward Mr. Greeley as representing that order of ideas.

It is by no means surprising that sagacious politicians should have been deceived in their anticipations of Mr. Greeley's hold on the negro vote and the protectionists vote—the chief source of his supposed strength as a candidate. His antecedents seemed to justify this kind of anticipation. But these topics, persuasive at Cincinnati, had little or nothing to do with Mr. Greeley's indorsement at Baltimore. He was indorsed at Baltimore solely because he had been nominated at Cincinnati. If Mr. Adams, or Judge Davis, or Mr. Trumbull, or Gratz Brown, had received the Cincinnati nomination, any one of these distinguished Republicans would just as certainly have been indorsed at Baltimore as was Mr. Greeley. The Democratic leaders, and a great portion of the Democratic press, had virtually committed themselves in advance to follow in the wake of the Cincinnati Convention. The acceptance of so unexpected and really unfit a candidate as Mr. Greeley can be explained only on the ground that the Democratic leaders had long regarded it as a foregone conclusion that the Democratic party would accept the Cincinnati candidates. If, instead of Greeley and Brown, the Cincinnati Convention had nominated Adams and Trumbull, or Davis and Hancock, the ticket would have been equally accepted at Baltimore. This kind of complaisance is easily explained. The Democratic party would never have gone out of its own ranks for a candidate if it had any hope of electing a Democrat; and the reason why it despaired of success with a regular Democratic candidate was, that the party had been weakened and crippled by the astounding Tammany frauds exposed last year. The effect of those exposures was so discouraging that we tied to Cincinnati; and the Democratic leaders in spite of their heavy disappointment, concluded that it was best, on the whole, to take even Mr. Greeley as the Cincinnati nominee. But, back of that decision and behind it was the despairing impression that, so soon after the Tammany revelations, there was no hope of success for the Democratic party, except in a coalition. Now, inasmuch as we all made up our minds to accept the Cincinnati candidates, if they happened to be the candidates of our own choice, we cannot see good grounds for arraigning anybody, or complaining of Democratic action in the premises.

THERE is likely to be something of a champagne famine soon since this year the vintage follows two others of less than the average yield, and is itself but one-third of the average vintage. At Epernay, owing to the great demand, champagne merchants have sold wine only one year old in bottle, and in many districts where nothing but cheap red wine was produced a few years ago owners of vintages now make nothing but white wine which has risen in value because of the general deficiency.

Boston in Flames.

A Second Chicago Calamity.

Principal Business Portion of the City in Ruins.

SOLID COLUMNS OF FLAME

Grandest Mercantile Structures a Seething Mass of Burning Lava.

The Fiend Rages From 7 1-2 O'clock on Saturday Evening Till Sunday at Noon.

Only Checked by Super-Human Efforts.

Losses Nearly $100,000,000; Insurance About $12,000,000.

Sympathy and Assistance Pouring in From all Quarters.

BOSTON, November 9, 7½ P. M.—A very extensive conflagration is now raging at the corner of Summer and Kingston street The fire extends east and west on Kingston street, and north and south on Summer street. The engines are hauled by hand. The property burning is all dry goods stores. Four alarms have been sounded.

The Fire Still Spreading.

10 P. M.—There is no abatement to the conflagration. It is the most extensive fire that has visited Boston for twenty years, is in the solid dry goods portion of the city, and has extended the entire length of Winthrop square, which embraces A. T. Stewart's, J. M. Beebe, Anderson, Heith & Co., and Houghton, Perkins & Co.'s stores. No estimate of the loss can be given, but reporters say it will go into the millions. The suburban fire department has been called on. The fire is now at its height. The buildings are principally of granite. A northwest wind is prevailing. The Press here call it "a second Chicago."

11 P. M.—The fire is now within two blocks of the Western Union Telegraph Office. The operators are taking up their instruments and preparing to vacate. Linemen and material have been ordered to Boston from adjoining towns, so that if communication into New York is lost now, which seems very likely, it will probably be soon restored, certainly at an early hour in the morning, if not to-night. The fire has now travelled half a mile through the heart of the business portion of the city and is spreading with frightful rapidity.

The Flames Leaping to Broad Street.

11 P. M.—The fire is now progressing toward Broad street, having swept both sides of Summer street to High street and Purchase street. Goods are being removed rom the stores in every direction in the vicinity of the fire, Engines have been telegraphed for from Providence, Worcester and other places.

Moving to Franklin Street.

MIDNIGHT.—The fire is moving up Franklin street. It has reached nearly to Hawley street. The Cathedral building, corner of Devonshire and Franklin streets is on fire with no hopes of saving it. The flames are also spreading on Federal and Congress streets. Every kind of vehicle is impressed moving goods.

The fire has reached Broad Street. The wharves south of Congress street and the vessels are on fire. The Hartford & Erie Railroad depot is burned.

Still Spreading.

12:30 A. M.—The fire still rages. It is feared the entire area from Summer street on the south to Washington street on the west and from Mills street on the north to Water on the east will be laid waste. Pearl street has so far escaped, but the heat is intense.

Washington Street in Flames.

1 A. M.—The flames have reached Washington street, north of Franklin. The *Transcript* building is on fire. All the splendid granite warehouses on Franklin square, Winthrop square and vicinity are burned. Fears are now entertained that the flames will sweep everything to State street, if not further north.

The "Pilot" Office in Ruins.

1:30 A. M.—The report that the *Transcript* was on fire is incorrect, but the buildings on the east side of Washington street are in immediate danger. The Boston *Pilot* office and building on Franklin street was destroyed. The wind continues northwest and fresh.

Less Than a Mile a Minute.

WORCESTER, 1 A. M.—A special train from Boston to carry the Worcester fire department to the burning city made the run in 44½ miles in 40 minutes.

Orders to Blow up Buildings.

BOSTON, 1:45.—Among the prominent buildings already destroyed are the Cathedral block, Daniel Webster block, Boston *Pilot* building and the rear of Boston *Transcript* buildings. Orders have been given to blow up both the corners at the junction of Devonshire and Milk streets. The fire is spreading towards South Boston, and also progressing towards State street from Franklin street. The immense block opposite the *Pilot* office, chiefly occupied by wholesale woolen dealers, is now all on fire. Attempts are being made to blow up the two corners of Franklin street, to prevent the conflagration from extending further toward State street. Immense crowds of people fill the streets, and every effort is being made by them to save property which is being transferred to various parts of the city. The utmost good order prevails, and nothing is done which, at ordinary times, would be considered unseemly. It is evident that the business portion of our city is to be laid in ruins.

The Press Ready to Skedaddle.

1:50 A. M.—Jordan & Marsh, Hovey and other firms on Washington street are moving their goods, and many parties on Milk and Water street, and even as far north as State street are doing the same. All newspaper offices have a force on hand, prepared to move at a moment's notice. It is reported that several firemen have been killed.

The Fire Breaks Out on Pearl Street.

2 A. M.—The fire has broken cut on both sides of Pearl street, corner of High, and threatens the destruction of this great centre of the shoe and leather business.

The Reporters Barred Out.

2:30 A. M.—Two buildings have just been blown up at the south corner of Devonshire and Milk streets, which, it is hoped, will stay the progress of the fire towards State street, and save the new unfinished postoffice building. The streets leading to the fire are fenced with ropes and are in care of strong detachments of police, who have strict instructions to permit no one to pass the barriers on any pretence. Thus it is impossible to obtain more than a general account of the progress of the flames. Both sides of Hawley street, also Morton place, are now on fire. The fire on Franklin street has not yet reached Washington street.

Relief from Worcester.

3 A. M.—Steam fire engines have reached here from Worcester. They pushed through by rail a distance of forty-four miles in forty-five minutes. At the present moment the fire has not extended south beyond Summer street, near the foot of which the Hartford & Erie Railroad depot was located, but the flames continue to rage fiercely.

A Sublime Spectacle.

3:10 A. M.—Lurid columns of flames and smoke caused by the blowing up of the buildings and the crushing and falling of the walls make the scene grand and terrific. The whole population appears to be on the streets and house tops to witness the conflagration. The fire has extended to Washington street on the South and North corners. Loud reports have just been heard. Probably other buildings are being blown up.

Pearl Street in Ruins.

3:15 A. M.—The fire did not reach the Hartford and Erie Railroad depot. The whole of Pearl street is in ruins, several buildings on Washington street including Macalear & Williams are burned. The heat is so intense that the firemen cannot fight it successfully. The North National and River banks are burned.

Still Raging Fiercely.

4 A. M.—It is impossible at this time to give an approximation of the loss or even a correct statement of the devastation. The fire is burning as fiercely as ever, and will probably cross Milk street towards State street.

The Newspaper Offices In Imminent Peril.

4:15 A. M.—The conflagration continues with fearful effect. Building after building is blown up with the only apparent effect of increasing the terrible volume of flame. The newspaper offices, which are in the line of the fire, have made all preparations for the removal of books, papers, &c., with no hope of saving any material. The *Transcript* office is already in flames, and the old South Church, dear to all Bostonians, is at last to fall a victim to the flames. The *Journal* office will next have to succumb, and the *Post*, *Globe* and *Traveler* will soon follow. All the auxiliary forces of the fire department are being placed in State street to protect, if possible, the banks and insurance offices. The new postoffice, although incomplete, will undoubtedly be ruined if the flames be not stopped at State street. The whole north part of the city must be consumed. The fire has not yet touched the west part of Washington street. Milk street is now on fire, between Pearl and Federal streets.

The State Street Banks in Danger.

4:30 A. M.—All valuables are being removed from the State street banks and insurance offices. The Western Union Company is removing its more valuable apparatus. The goods placed in State street for safety are being transferred to mor distant quarters.

Abandoning the Telegraph Office.

4:40 A. M.—The employees are now leaving the Western Union Telegraph office. Men have been sent to Providence depot to tap the wires and work to New York.

The Gas Out.

4:55 A. M.—The gas is now going out in the telegraph office.

FURY OF THE FIEND.

Origin and Progress of the Great Boston Fire.

BOSTON, November 9,—Midnight.—The greatest fire ever known in New England is now raging among the large wholesale stores in the very heart of the business portion of the city; and it will not cease until it reaches the wharves. There was hardly a breath of wind stirring when

The Alarm Was Given

about two o'clock, followed by a second, a third and a fourth in rapid succession. But the first engine was hardly on the ground when the fire broke out from the fourth story of a large granite store, on the corner of Summer and Kingston streets, occupied in the first story by Tibbets, Baldwin & Davis, wholesale dry goods dealers. It had caught in the engine room, and the flames spread with lightning rapidity up the large elevator, and were first seen climbing underneath the woodwork of the roof. The engines were fairly at work before any other store had caught. The buildings in the vicinity were all of granite, four stories high, and each surmounted with mansard roofs, none of them being over four years old. Detached splinters flew rapidly, as the air was heated by the terrible heat, and soon

The Flames Began Licking the Mansard Roofs

on the opposite side, far above the reach of the streams directed upon it from all quarters. The fire was constantly in the

air and one building after another caught on the roof, and the flames skipped lightly along from one window to another, so that in less than thirty minutes every cheek was blanched, as it became evident that the whole city in one direction was at the mercy of the flames, which were leaping gaily from roof to roof and from one building to another. The second building to succumb was directly opposite to that in which the fire first broke out, and was occupied by Maffin, Mullen & Elms, Harding, Bros. & Co., Bowen, Moore & Co., and Conant Bros., all wholesale dealers in dry and fancy goods. This was at the corner of Otis place.

The Heat Now Became Infernal;

the streets ran rivers of water, and every moment was heard the sound of granite blocks exploding and their whole frames falling in the streets making them impassible. The firemen were down from one station to another, and many an engine was kept nobly at working while the hydrant was wet down by a hand hose, and the engineer could only hold his place while the stream of water was kept playing upon him. Blocks of granite, weighing tons, were split as if by powder and hurled across the wide streets, and planks went flying through the air as if they were feathers.

The Firemen Erected Barricades

and worked behind them, but they were burned almost as soon as erected. An hour had hardly elapsed before it was evident that Beebe's block, the finest business structure in the city, built of granite five stories in height with the corniced mansard roof over all must go. Within thirty minutes flames were coming out in fire billows from every window and up the stairway leading to A. F. Stewarts room was a perfect column of flame. This building served but as fuel for the flames. Pieces of dry-goods went whistling through the square lodging on window sills of the magnificent stores on Devonshire street. Beebe's block stood a solid wall of granite. Several minutes after the inside fell, but the heat warped it and $2,000,000 soon layed a heap of stone, brick and morter

A Hurricane

now rages and owing to the intense heat a perfect sleet of coals drives everything before it. Every building is now heated as if in a furnace and caught like tinder. Four story granite blocks seemed like havings and deafening explosions were constantly heard.

A New Terror

was now added to the babel of confusion. The tenement house at the upper end of Federal street were fast being licked up by the flames and women crazed and fainting were rushing to and fro carrying children, crockery, clocks and bedding in their hands. One ran screaming through the streets with a stove funnel in her hands, while another was tugging a heavy chest which would have been a weight for a strong man. Now and then a few pieces of goods might be saved by volunteers who spent perhaps five minutes in bringing out a hundred pieces of cloth. One man, Marshal Cotter, got but $2,500 worth of kid gloves and had them placed on the side walk in a damaged condition. He

Offered a Hackman $300

in vain to take the goods to a place of safety. In less than an hour he had to flee for his life, and the flames were not again cheated of their prey.

The fire was now in Federal street, and the wool houses were going like oil factories. They could never have been attacked at a more dangerous time. Crammed from cellar to garret, hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth were on hand that might have been delivered to customers, had it not been for the horse disease. In one store alone there were $100,000 worth of wool stored, which was awaiting delivery. Miner, Beals & Hackett had their store packed full, having only put in

The Last of Their Winter's Stock

three hours before the fire enveloped it all. March Bros. & Pierce had just put their winter goods in the cellar and sent their summer goods upstairs to be made up. The paper houses came next, and with the end of Federal street went the majority of the large city dealers. It had been hoped that the fire could be stopped short of Franklin street, but the stores there were as vulnerable as any of the others. The Freeman's National Bank went at ten o'clock, and an hour later the National Bank of North America was in as bad a condition. The only place where the limits of the fire were reached is on Summer street, where the fire began. It swept in a northeasterly direction from there, and I cannot tell where it will stop.

3 A. M.—A reporter has just returned from the scene of the fire, and says the large tailoring houses on Washington street have gone. Engines have been sent for to Reading, Lawrence, Lowell, Salem and Lynn. All in the immediate vicinity are already here. The *Pilot* office has just gone and the old South Church is in immediate danger. Part of the Western Union wires are already down and every now and then another gives out.

The Loss

Will be nearly $1,000,000,000 before the fire is extinguished.

Marines on Duty.

9. A. M.—Buildings are blown up on Lindell and Congress streets. The post-office on that street will probably go with most of that street. Marines from the navy yard are on duty in the streets.

BOSTON, 4 A. M.—The fire has reached dimensions that simply defy description, and the people of Boston find themselves

In Danger of Their Lives.

the loss of houses and other property being now severely thought of. Every street in the neighborhood of the fire is thronged by people, all endeavoring to save a few vaiuables as they flee towards Fremont and Court streets, where the fire is supposed to be unable to reach. But there is no telling where this awful torrent of heat and flame will stop, as the wind has already risen to a gale and it seems to have no positive direction or current. As the flames increase in intensity and power, the very atmosphere lends additional force to the wind, which rises as it were in our midst and and goes rolling over the track on fire, hurling dense showers of fiery sparks into the air only to send them over that portion of the city still untouched. The rumbling noise of the torrent of flame is now and then relieved by the detonation of masses of gunpowder which have been placed in the untenanted edifices in the apparent tract of the fire, and the awful scene is rendered more fearful and appalling by the appearance of fragments of these demolished houses as they fly upwards into the air The

Note of Preparation for the Worst

has been sounded everywhere, consequently the aggregate loss will be greatly lessened by the prompt removal of all portable goods. The greatest difficulty, however, is experienced by the merchants in procuring means of transportation, as the horses are nearly all sick with the disease that has so afflicted the larger cities of the Union. Fabulous prices are being paid for such services, and yet the demand is far greater than the supply. "How will it end," every one is asking, though I hardly dare to put the question to myself. It seems to me that if it cannot be conquered now, there is no reason to think that it will be until it reaches the water, in which case it will sweep through Dock square,

Taking in Faneuil Hall

and Quincy market, thence continuing its way towards the shipping at the Commercial and Loomis' wharves and so on up the harbor. I am sorry to say that Boston is no better than other cities, for in the midst of the terror and confusion that exists in our streets,

Thieves are Busy

at work and frequent arrests are being made. Indeed it is difficult to tell friends from foes, and many owners are compelled to see their valuables carried off by unknown desperadoes without venturing to remonstrate or stop the lawless proceedings.

The Police

do all they can to protect property, but the multitudes prevent their doing much, and so they content themselves with making all the arrests possible. Nearly two hundred men and boys have been already locked up and also several women. All of these prisoners are of the lowest class, and come from the purlieus of the city. The firemen from Newburyport, Torrell, Woburn, Chelsea, Cambridge, Charlestown, New Bedford and other places responded promptly to the call for aid made by our city authorities, and dispatches are constantly coming in announcing their departure by special trains that have been started over the various lines of railroads, but before they can arrive the greater portion of the business section of the city will be destroyed, together with immense stores of valuable goods. There is a rumor which I have no means of verifying at present, that

The Fire is Extending Southward.

There are reports that Worcester and old colony depots are in danger. If this is the case, the fire must have taken a backward course of nearly half a mile along Lincoln, South and Federal streets, a section entirely filled up with tenement houses, mostly of wood, which seems to me to be a strong reason for believing the statement to be correct. The flames cannot go far in this direction, however, as they will soon come to water dividing Boston proper from South Boston. The two railroad depots spoken of are new ones, and the loss in that quarter will be a very heavy one. It is rumored that

Several Lives Have Been Lost

in the flames, though. Of course, there can by no certainty of the fact. It is very probable, however, as the rapid progress of the flames could scarcely have occurred without some of the thousands of panic stricken people being engulfed in the fiery vortex. As I passed through the neighborhood of the fire rumors were rife that some charred bodies had been found, but I could not obtain any confirmation of the fact. The fire has been so little dependent upon the wind that I cannot call any place in the city safe. It has not got above Tremont street, however, or gone toward the west or south end, but when one has seen, as I have, stone buildings that we called wholly fire proof, go down before the flames like tinder boxes he cannot say that any part of the town will resist the fiery element.

Terrible Scenes in the Burnt District.

BOSTON, 5 A. M.—The scene on the corner of Milk and Devonshire streets down toward Federal and up in the direction of Washington streets was a terrible one. Nobody could stand within three blocks of the burning masses, so that the fire had full possession of the buildings within its grasp. As each edifice caught fire from its neighbors the flames seemed to devour the contents in a single moment, and so the torrent of flame grew in strength and power

With Terrible Welocity.

The falling roofs were sinking every minute and carried down with them floors one by one until the mills became isolated and also fell with a crash. A whole block of buildings disappeared in this manner, crumbling up like so much cardboard. Huge masses of material choked up the streets and taking fire created

A Solid Body of Flames.

The fire engines were utterly useless, for no human being could stand near enough to send a stream of water where it was needed to do service. The firemen are utterly exhausted already and unless help speedily arrives they will be compelled to desist. We are expecting trains to arrive every moment from Portland and Springfield with more assistance, though they cannot safely run up to the city.

The depots are in danger. It is a terrible Sabbath that is dawning for Boston, and we cannot tell when or where the work of destruction will stop. It is safe to say that the fire will not be checked until the day has far advanced, even if the effort be successful then. It is impossible to give you any more details in relation to the losses that have been sustained. People talk of.

Losses in Millions

as readily now as they did of thousands. At midnight men and women from every part of the city came from their houses to see the fire, but before they reached the vicinity the confusion that existed in all of the leading streets gave them an impression of terror that few will ever forget. It was indeed a startling scene for those who arrived on the ground after midnight, for the new comers had no preparation and were utterly bewildered by the confused masses and destruction that existed among those, who having large interests at stake had been present at the fire from an early hour.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

A Sad Sabbath for Boston.

BOSTON—7 A. M.—November 10.—The fire which commenced at half past seven last night continues its devastation, and is now working its way through a large block between Devonshire and Congress streets north of Water street. The fire broke out of the rear end of a large five story granite building No. 87, 89, and 91 Summer street, directly on the corner of Kingston street. This building was surmounted with a high mansard roof overtopping all the other buildings in that immediate vicinity. Directly as the flames began to spread through the story beneath this roof, and before an engine or hose carriage was on the ground,

A Great Volume of Flame

suddenly burst out from the rear lower stories of the building, and in less than twenty minutes the entire tract, extending fully one hundred feet along Kingston street was one sheet of flame, as was also the Summer street front, the heat being so intense as to force the firemen away from that immediate vicinity. By this time a strong wind had sprung up. The flames now began to sweep over Summer and Kingston streets, and despite all the exertions of the firemen of every branch of the department the fire was communicated to the buildings on the opposite corner of Kingston and Summer streets, as well as to the great block on the corner of Summer and Otis streets, and in less than half an hour thereafter, the flames were bursting out of the roofs, and all up and down both sides of the immense structures. By this time the wind had increased to nearly a gale and

The Flames Having Entire Mastery

of everything swept from story to story, roof to roof, from block to block and from corner to corner driving the firemen from every vantage ground they could secure and rendering all their exertions useless and futile and wherever the flames reached, rapidly consumed everything of combustible character. The large block on the corner of Summer and Kingston streets, in which the fire first started, was occupied on the first and upper floors by Tibbitts, Baldwin and Davis, dry goods jobbers; A. K. Young & Co., occupied the third and fourth stories as a manufactory for skirts and corsets, giving employment to about two hundred men. The second floor was occupied by Damon, Temple & Co., furnishing goods. Notwithstanding this the great building was in almost an incredible short space of time completely levelled to the ground. Its destruction had not progressed far before the flames and sparks which arose from it had lodged upon the buildings round about.

Thus the Fire Spread

almost instantly in three directions, first to the adjoining block on Sumner street to the opposite block. and then across Kingston street.

Who Are the Sufferers.

In the first named direction the adjoining building was occupied by Libland & Wheelock, gents' furnishing goods and Sawyer, Mansfield & Co., importers of dry-goods. The next are Eager Bartlett & Co., woolen goods, O. North & Son., hats, caps and furs; the next Farley Amsden & Ripley; wholesale clothing. The latter owned the building. The structure opposite the point of starting was of granite, four stories and a half high, occupied by Mayflyn, Mullen & Co., dealers in trimings, who used the entire lower floor. Harding Bro.'s & Co., and G. L. Ide, Carter & Co., occupied the upper floor. From this building, arose the square diagonally, was a stone block occupied by Smith, Rich & Carton, and Joseph M. Glasier, dealers in corsets, skirts and knit goods. In the of Otis and Summer streets stood Everett block, an imposing granit structure, owned by the Everett estate. It extended 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62 and 64 Summer streets, and occupied by D. Lyons & Co., Neil Bro.'s, and Dryfus Phillips & Suman, G. N. King & Co., and Marr Bros., dealers in clothing, furnishing goods, fancy goods, trimmings, &c. The upper floors were used mostly as offices and occupied by various parties. Now the fire began to creep steadily up both sides of Summer street, crawling along from roof to roof opposite the Everett block. The buildings as they were engulfed in rapid succession were as follows: Brick swell front, occupied by A. Folsom & Sons, floor cloth and oil cloths; George H. Butler, hair goods, and Eugene Chapin, commission merchants. The granite block of Moore, Hammond & Co., hosiery and gloves; Stiles, Beale & Homer, wholesale clothing; Skone & Co., hats, caps and furs; Stricker & Bro, hat and cap manufacturers; Wyman & Ardley, imported goods and linens; Ewing, Wise & Fuller, linen and white goods; Rothwell, Luther, Potter & Co., clothing; Mitchell, Green & Stevens, clothing.

At this time, 10 o'clock, the flames burst from the top of the buildings on Arch street a dozen doors removed from Summer street, almost before, the existence of

The Flames in this Quarter

was known, and spread down through buildings and were bursting in a perfect torrent from all the windows in front of the fancy goods store of Hawley, Folsom & Martin. The fire spread to each side enveloping the stores of Thos. Kelly & Co., D. M. Hogden, clothing; March Bros., Pierce & Co.; Miner, Beales & Hackett, all of which were quickly blazing. At ten o'clock the whole roof of the Everett Block was a sheet of flame, sending high into the air a column of fire, smoke and lurid sparks. Having thus gained perfect control of the Everett Block the fire stretched its arms across narrow Arch street and moved rapidly up towards Washington street, taking in the establishments of George H. Lane, Breet & Co., wholesale clothing; Messinger & Co, dry goods; Egerton & Gilman's dining-rooms; Chaffer & Whitney, sewing silk; Lee, Tweedy & Co, dry goods; Lewis Brown & Co, kid gloves; Moreau & Co, commission merchant; Seavey, Foster & Bowman, agents of Canton Silk Mills; Kettle & Jones, commission merchants, Price, Tack & Co., thread and trimmings; Porter Bros., commission merchants, Nicholas & Sons, imitation hair. At the opposite end of Summer street, near the junction of Bedford street, among the buildings destroyed were the following:

Heyer Bros, importers of fancy goods; Gilbert, Lovejoy and Co., woolens; No. 92, John Cotter, hosiery and gloves, and No. 102, Winthrope square, the very centre of the great wholesale trade of the city, embracing some of the most costly mercantile buildings ever erected in this country and occupied by such great firms as Jas. M. Beebe & Co., Anderson, Heath & Co., and forty or fifty others was before ten o'clock one mass of ruins.

On Kingston street No. 14 was occupied by J. A. Hatch & Co., commission merchants, the next was Nos. 16 and 18 occupied by Clark & Blodgett, commission merchants, and Mellen & Goodwin. The other buildings on Kingston street were dwelling houses, and were all destroyed.

About eleven o'clock the scene in Lincoln, Essex, South, Federal and other streets in that immediate neighborhood, was one of the saddest sights of the night.

The Losses.

The following is a partial list of the losses:

Wyman, Ackling & Co	300,000
Mitchell, Green & Co	25,000
Eager Bartlett & Co	200,000
A. B. North & Son	100,000
Rhodes & Repley, on stock	150,000
" " on building	80,000
Maflyn, Mullen & Elmes	200,000
Harding Bros & Co	250,000
Gork L. Ide, Carter & Co	35,000
Smith, Richardson & Carson	80,000
Geo. McGlasien	200,000
M. L. Solomon & Son	250,000
Houghton, Penner & Ward	400,000
Brider, Wilder & Co	250,000
A. T. Stuart & Co	200,000
Kimball & Co	50,000
Simons Bros	100,000
D. Lyons & Co	400,000
Weil Bro's & Dreyfus	100,000
Phillips Shuman & Co	80,000
C. E King & Co	200,000
Marr Bros	100,000
E. C. Dyer	50,000
Mackintire, Lanier & Co	150,000
Barnes, Wood & Co	300,000
Whitton, Burnitt & Young	350,000
Cushing & Bliss	75,000
Leland, Wheelock & Co	75,000
Sawyer, Mansfield & Co	185,000
Wheelock, Anderson & Co	200,000
Brown, Dalton & Co	300,000
Champney, Bros & Co	150,000
N. W. Farwell	500,000
Chamberlain, Currier & Co	100,000
Knowles & Leland	75,000
Anderson, Heath & Co	400,000
Brown, Moore & Co	10,000
A. K. Young & Co	75,000
Damon, Temple & Co	100,000
Tibbets, Baldwin & Davis	200,000
Proger, Bock & Co	200,000
Allen, Land & Co	25,000
Mason, Jack & Co	175,000
D. C. Griswold	100,000
Sampson, Hall & Co	75,000
Ordway, Blodgett & Co	300,000
Danforth, Clark & Co	250,000
Converse, Harding & Co	300,000
J. C. Burrage & Co	200,000
Borne, Cannon & Co	75,000
C E Grinnell	20,000

Continued on Seventh Page.

(For the N. Y. Evening Post.)

TO AN EMPTY NEST FOUND AT MONTROSE.

Thou little nest deserted.
Where may thy tenants roam?
Why liest thou here neglected,
The relic of a home?

Here, o'er her tender offspring,
Did the fond mother brood;
Her patient task fulfilling
Deep in the lonely wood.

Here little hearts once nestled
Beneath the parent wing,
Safe cradled and protected
From every evil thing.

Blue was the sky above thee,
Soft was the summer breeze,
And gentle arms around thee
Close twined the sheltering trees.

How warm the sunbeams wooed thee,
Hid 'neath a leafy bough!
What little voices cheered thee,
Poor nest! so empty now!

Still tender thoughts cling round thee,
Fond memories of yore;
Yes, what the heart once cherished
Is dead for evermore.

October 27, 1872. M. E. S.

GENERAL LAFAYETTE'S WATCH.

The Gift of the Great Washington Lost Forty-Eight Years and Discovered in a Louisville Junk Shop.

It is doubtless within the recollection of many in this city that in the year 1824 General Lafayette made a tour of this country, attended by such an ovation as offered, perhaps, the grandest spectacle of a nation's tribute to a hero the world has ever seen. During his tour, while on a visit to some town in the state of Tennessee, the General was mysteriously robbed of his watch, a valued souvenir, which had been presented to him (in 1781) by General George Washington to commemorate at once the affectionate relations which had long existed between them, and his gallant services at the siege of Yorktown, the crowning event in the struggle for American independence. Directly upon the robbery becoming known, most strenuous efforts were made for its recovery, but, despite the fact that the Governor of Tennessee offered a reward of one thousand dollars for its return, not the slightest trace of it was thereafter obtained, and General Lafayette was eventually compelled to return to France, resigned to the thought that the precious gift of his dear friend was lost to him forever.

The years passed on, and with their lapse men's recollection of the circumstance faded away. Lafayette died in 1834, and for a space of forty-eight years the stolen watch bore an unknown history. At the end of that time, but a few days ago, a gentleman residing in this city, while visiting Louisville, attended an auction sale at a junk shop, where, strange to relate, he found among the articles offered a watch which, upon examination, he discovered to be the long lost watch of Lafayette.

Suffice it to say that he eagerly purchased it, and as quickly formed the resolution to transmit it to the family of General Lafayette, now residing in Paris; pending which transmission, however, the gentlemen has brought it to his home, and has consented to its exhibition for a few days at E. A. Tyler's jewelry store, on Canal street.

The watch is open-faced, of gold, with a double case, and may be remarked as of a peculiar appearance, being of only ordinary size, but nearly as thick as it is wide. The outer case bears upon its entire surface carved figures, in *bas relief*, representing the picture of Mars offering a crown to the goddess of Peace, who is surrounded by her emblems, while over all appear the stern implements of war, hung high out of reach. On the inner case appears the yet clearly legible inscription.

"G. Washington
To
Gilbert Mattiers de Lafayette.
Lord Cornwallis's Capitulation.
Yorktown,
Decb'r 17, 1781."

On the covering of the works is seen the maker's name—E. Halifax, London, 1759.

One can believe that the sight of this relic, with its host of historical recollections clustering about it, is well fitted to awaken a host of reflections, and carry one's imagination over the bridge of nearly a century, to the time when the two dead and gone hero friends stood side by side, carving out their glorious names and fame, which to-day shine through the long vista of years with a lustre that can never fade.—[N. O. Times, Oct. 31.

A Singular Story.

A singular story is told in a Sheffield paper of a burglary committed two or three years ago, at an old-fashioned house in a Southern county. The lady who occupied the house retired to her room shortly before midnight, and found a man under her bed. She feared to go to the door and unlock it lest the burglar should suspect that she was about to summon help, and should intercept her. To gain time, she sat down and took her Bible from her dressing-table. Opening the sacred book at random, it so happened that the chapter lighted on was that containing the parable of the prodigal son. Kneeling down when the chapter was ended, she prayed aloud—prayed earnestly and fervently. She besought safety for herself during the perils of the night, and cast herself in supreme confidence on the Divine protection. Then she prayed for others who might have been tempted into ill-doing—that they might be led from evil, and brought into the fold of Christ; that to such might be vouchsafed the tender mercy and kindness promised to all who truly repent their sing. Lastly she prayed that, if He willed it, even to-night some such sinner might be saved from the wrath to come; might, like the Prodigal be made to see that he had sinned, and might so be welcomed back with the joy that awaits even one penitent. The lady rose from her knees and went to bed. The man got up as noiselessly as he could, and said: "I mean you no harm ma'am; I am going to leave the house and thank you for your prayers." With difficulty he opened the bedroom door, and presently she heard him open a window in another part of the house, and drop down into the garden. The lady was recently visiting at a friend's house in the north of England, and while there was asked to go to hear, in a Dissenting place of worship, a minister who was "a reformed character." In the course of the sermon the preacher told all the incidents of this terrible night exactly as they occurred. After the sermon she went into the vestry, and asked him who had told him this story. After some hesitation he said that he was the burglar, but that her supplication and intercession sank deep into his heart, and as he listened he there and then resolved not only to give up his guilty desiga, but to live a reformed life altogether. To that resolution he had adhered, and to her was owing whatever good he has since been able to do as a minister of the Gospel.

FEMININE FANCIES — FEMININE NAMES AND THEIR MEANING.

Frances is truly fair,
Bertha is purely bright,
Clara is clear to see,
Lucy is a star of light,
Felicia is happy as happy can be:
Catharine is pure,
Barbara from afar,
Mabel is very fair,
Henrietta is a star,
Margaret is a pearl thrown up from the sea.

Muriel is sweetest myrrh.
Amelia is sincere,
Agatha is very good,
Bridget is shining here,
Matilda is a lady of honor true;
Susan is a lily,
Celia dim of sight,
Jane a graceful willow,
Beatrice gives delight,
Elizabeth an oath, pure as morning dew.

Sophie is wisdom,
Lettie is joy,
Edeline a princess,
Julia a jewel joy,
Rebecca is faithful as the highs of day;
Constance is resolute,
Grace is favor meet,
Charlotte is nobility,
Harriet an odor sweet,
Abigail is joyful as the robin's lay.

Sarah is a lady,
Isabel is fair,
Lucinda is constant,
Jemima sounds in air,
Caroline is noble-spirited and brave;
Lydia is weal,
Judith a song of praise,
Cornelia a harmony,
Priscilla ancient of days,
Selina a nightingale where branches wave.

A Curiosity of Natural History.

Alluding to the report that in Bonavista harbor a gigantic cuttle-fish was captured, measuring thirty feet from the tip of the horns to the extremity of the tail, and having a bill the top of which resembles that of the largest eagle and the under part that of a parrot, a correspondent of the St. John (N. S.) Telegraph says:

"If the captor of this thirty-feet cuttle could have procured enough rum to preserve it (no easy job certainly), it would have been a fortune to him. Barnum and Agassiz would have bid against each other furiously for possession of the creature, and the managers of the British Museum would have sent out an agent to compete. Perhaps the highest bidder of all, provided he is in pocket just now, would have been Victor Hugo; as he could confront the world with this, and prove that his celebrated devil fish, in the 'Toilers of the Sea,' is no fanciful creature, and that 'fact is stranger than fiction.' That some specimens of the cutter-fish have attained enormous dimensions is well established. In oriental tales, they are represented as throwing their arms over a ship's hull, and dragging her under water; and some of the older naturalists accepted these stories as true. There are, however, well-authenticated instances of divers in the Indian Seas having been caught in the long, lithe arms of this fish, with their cold adhesive powers, and held by the monster in its clammy embrace till life was extinct. Nothing can be more horrible and repulsive than one of of these large cuttle-fish, with its flabby, corpse-like fleshiness, its livid hue that comes and goes so strangely, its uncouth agility and its ghastly green eyes that are enough to paralyze its victim. Its head protrudes from a muscular sac, and is distinct from the body. The mouth is armed with a pair of horny mandibles, resembling the bill of a parrot. Surrounding the mouth are the tentacular appendages or arms which serve at once for instruments of locomotion and organs for seizing and holding of prey. They are eight in number, each being supplied with a double row of sucking disks, which act on the principle of a cupping glass, and being applied to any surface, adhere to it, at the will of the animal, with such force that it is easier to tear away the substance of the limb than to release it from its attachment. Each of its eight arms carries one hundred and twenty pairs of sucking disks. Flinging out a pair of these tentacula, the cuttle seizes its victim which, in its struggles, comes into contact with more and more of the fatal disks in succession, till it is powerless in the grasp of its enemy, whose sharp, horny beak, soon tears it in pieces. I am inclined to think that the correspondent has not been accurate in his measurements, or has accepted second-hand statements. This much, however, is certain—that a gigantic cuttle has been captured, of dimensions sufficiently large to satisfy the most devoted lover of the marvellous."

The Cholera in Russia.

The Ostsee (Prussia) Zeitung says: The Russian newspapers give a fearful picture of the ravages of the cholera in that country, and of the sufferings of the peasantry. In many localities—as, for instance, in Pultowa, where the epidemic has raged for months—its spread is to be attributed to the fact of the utter absence of any police or sanitary regulations to check it. In the larger towns there is some little care taken to guard against it, and this, with the availability of medical aid for the wealthier classes, prevents the horrors which are taking place in the country. There the horrors are frightful beyond description. Men, women, and children of three and four generations are crowded into the narrow space of one little hovel, and in this all the domestic duties are performed. The swine and geese take shelter in the same den at night, and the whole atmosphere is burdened with malaria, and the epidemic takes the most malignant form.

There are no physicians at all in the country. The medical officer for the district visits occasionally the hamlets, and leaves some medicines and disinfectants with the local authorities, and hastens from the scene of death as fast as possible, without halting for a moment to even look at the stricken ones. The landed gentry give themselves no trouble about their laboring poor, because these are no longer their property. Thus it frequently happens that entire hovels and hamlets are swept away by the plague, and the corpses lie unburied on the spot of death. The neighbors fly from the hovels smitten with the pestilence, and fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters leave their flesh and blood alone in the last struggle. In such a condition of affairs, and owing to the utter absence of preventive measures on the part of the civil authorities, it is not at all surprising that Russia has been for years the breeder of the pestilence which, from time to time, has devastated Europe.

The wedding procession of John Alden and Priscilla, with some modifications, was acted over again in New Bedford, Mass., by a bridal pair, who were carried from a hotel to the railroad depot in a hack drawn by oxen, with white ribbons on their horns.

When an animal is killed or hurt by the cars on the Kansas Pacific the section boss fills out a blank form describing the locality of the accident, &c. One of the questions in the form is, "What disposition was made of the animal?" The answer returned to this query in the case of a Texan steer run over the other day was, "disposition mild and gentle."

VARIETIES.

AN old lady in East Saginaw, Mich., has given bonds in $300 not to scold her neighbors for an entire year.

THE present style of ladies' dresses is said to be economical, because they are worn "longer" than formerly.

A NEW ENGLAND druggist takes packages of horse medicine to bed with him, and lowers them out of the window by a string to customers during the night.

A MAN in St. Paul, Minnesota recently unable to decide which of two ladies he ought to marry, settled the question by shooting himself.

A VERMONT paper congratulates the people of that State upon the fact that a majority of the members of the present Legislature are temperance men.

A WICKED exchange says: Albert Mellen, an old St. Louisan, was married in Massachusetts last week to Miss Fanny L. Gardner. Under such husbandry, itis eminently proper for this Gardner to devote her energies to raising melons.

A SUBURBAN correspondent says that the real estate reporters of some of the dailies are so sharp after items now that he hesitates about having his trousers repaired, for fear that it will be reported that he has bought "a new country seat.

Two young men in Montreal thought it an excellent joke to dress in Indian costume and terrify a young lady at the hotel nearly out of her senses; but when she came out of her swoon at the end of some hours, her first act was to summon a policeman, and $100 was what the joke cost.

A NEW danger threatens society. An eminent French chemist announces that many of the new evening silks are covered with picrate of lead, and are therefore liable to a tremendous explosion at any moment. It would be a terrible thing, while waltzing with a lady, to have her suddenly blow up.

THE Fayetteville (Ark) News describes a singular phenomenan that occurred in Madison county, in that State. Some of the citizens were astonished by a noise like the noise of a cannon ball through the air. On looking up they discovered something that looked like a solid column of fire passing with tremendous velocity through the air, with a whirring, hissing sound, something like that of a shell, but many fold louder. About a minute or two after it had passed out of sight an awful explosion was heard that shook the earth for miles around, and was heard at a distance of fifteen miles.

THE Indianapolis News says: "Some years ago Jason Smith, John Kirkwood and William Nicholson married three sisters, named Jolly, the weddings taking place within a short period of one another. Smith, who at the time was engineer at Fred. P. Rush's elevator, was drowned in the Pogue run flood of 1866. Kirkwood met his death in a collision on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette railroad, while running an engine. The last of the ill fated brothers-in-law was William Nicholson, who was crushed to death between two cars in the Junction railroad yard a few days ago."

AT a Chinese funeral in San Francisco the other day, the body was placed in a coffin which was set upon chairs on the sidewalk. At the foot of the coffin was a table, upon which was piled a quantity of uncooked vegetables, fowls and meat. Beside this table stood the priest, dressed in a black robe, with a hat upon his head shaped like that of a cardinal's. He was repeating the burial service in a kind of chant, varying the music by alternately clanking cymbals together and ringing a small dinner bell. On the sidewalk knelt three women, with white sacks over their heads, who were the hired mourners of the occasion. None of the others seemed to mourn at all, and the men and women present were laughing and talking and the children playing on all sides.

THE Savannah Advertiser gives an account of the escape from a watery grave, of Dr. Persico, Catholic Bishop of that city, during a storm which overtook the steamer Virgo, on which he was a passenger. It says: "He had left the supper table just before the vessel was struck by the heavy wave, previously described, and endeavored to pass along the deck to the stateroom cabin. He had not proceeded far before he was jarred off his feet, slipped and fell headlong and prostrate directly through the railing, his head, shoulders, and a portion of his chest hanging over the vessel's side. With a spasmodic effort he threw his arm around a post, but he had no power to help himself up. There he hung, shouting for succor, his strength failing, and his eyes staring down into what seemed most inevitably to be his watery grave. Seconds then to him appeared like hours, and another moment would have exhausted his strength; but his cries were heard, and the venerable and reverend prelate was rescued."

NECESSITY is the mother of invention, and the present horse necessity has caused a fearful strain on the inventive powers of the ingenious population of the United States for the last fortnight. It is now announced that a new engine for propelling street cars has been invented, so compact as to occupy no more space than an ordinary base-burning parlor stove, and which does not intrude upon passenger room. By the peculiar arrangement of the various parts economy of fuel is accomplished, the smoke itself is consumed, and there is no soot, cinders or noise. The engine has the power of five horses, and the cars, which are of the usual dimensions, can be controlled, as to stoppage and propulsion, quite as handily as though drawn by horses. The power can be increased at pleasure up to the capacity of a 25-horse power engine, thus enabling it to ascend grades of four hundred feet to the mile. The engineer can "slow up" in the space of thirty-two feet when the cars are going at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, The engine is placed upon the rear platform, so that the windows can be left open in pleasant weather, without the annoyance of smoke or cinders, as there are none of either, while any dust that might be raised is left behind, thus conferring a vast amount of pleasure and comfort upon the passenger. The tests made thus far have been most satisfactory.—[N. Y. Express.

ONE charming little practice of journalistic pen-drivers in Washington is to invent romances when facts are scarce, with which to startle the country. Two of these are now in active circulation through the rural press. One marries a poor drug clerk to a widow lady possessed of millions; the other makes the daughter of aristocratic parents fall in love with a Comanche Indian. There was a clerk in a drug store who married with a charming widow, but the wealth is imagined; while the only foundation for the Indian romance is in the admiration expressed by their chief for the pile of hair on the head of one of our belles. The infatuated aborigine did follow the young lady, and was found at night lurking about her father's premises, but when arrested he said he wanted "big scalp much, ugh!" General Walker immediately purchased the savage a full suit of hair, and he is satisfied.—[Washington Capital.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR..... WM. SCHOYE
JOS. S. LARE..... E. A. MYER

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
115 Wood St., Corner Virgin Alley

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Nov. 16, 1872.

ANY quantity of well-broken oxen are on the streets, and relieve to some extent the great pressure felt by all classes.

THE Boston fire, the horse disease and Constitutional Convention monopolize at present public attention. Politics, except to chaps who want office, are not thought of.

THERE is a fatality attending steam vessels named Missouri, on river, lake and ocean, and in every case accompanied by considerable loss of life. River men think there is something in a name.

MASONS, bricklayers and carpenters will find plenty of employment for the next twelvemonth in Boston. The hub will rise, rise from its ashes more substantial and beautiful than it was before the fire.

SOME of our glass manufactories suspended operations on Saturday for want of straw. The farmers are afraid to venture into the city on account of the horse disease, and in consequence a large number of men are thrown out of employment.

THE loss in Boston is estimated at two hundred millions, with about one-half insured. This will necessarily involve many companies in hopeless bankruptcy, and cause our citizens some anxiety to learn what Eastern companies are able to stand up. The Boston companies will, as is the case in all large fires, go down, and the New England and New York companies will come next in order, many of whom have agencies here.

IT is to be hoped, if not exactly expected that we are to have the long promised reform in the civil service: GRANT is now assured of four years more of a comfortable occupancy of the White House; unless indeed, as is already indicated, a more splendid Mansion is to be erected for his occupancy. Surely now we will have the long promised reform.

When it comes let it be a genuine article and no mere counterfeit, cunningly devised to deceive the people; no mere *gag* of political wire-pullers, gotten up as a mere cloak for still deeper corruption.

IT is claimed that GRANT's majority on the popular vote will be 500,000. If that is so he is the negroes' President, as their vote for GRANT was far above that figure. On the white vote of the people, the vote that has heretofore always elected Presidents, GRANT is a beaten candidate; and the people of the United States must submit to what may emphatically be called *negro rule*, allied to a vote procured by the same means which changed the vote of the 9th ward in Philadelphia from 993 *counted*, for 2,993 *returned* for HARTRANFT.

The blackest fraud united with the blackest men have dirtied the old flag all over.

THE POST was the first paper in the State to nominate the Hon. WILLIAM M. MEREDITH of Philadelphia, as chairman of the Constitutional Convention and ventilate the aspirations of GEORGE LAWRENCE and HARRY WHITE. The majority of the Republicans found in caucus that a few intended to bolt, and go with the Democrats, which obliged a change of front, and forced the ring to come to terms. He is disposed to treat both parties in a liberal spirit and ignore the pretensions of the clique which infest Harrisburg. It was hinted that Mr. MEREDITH's health would not permit an active discharge of the duties of the post, and an attempt was made to saddle him with two Vice Presidents, but he soon gave evidence of superior qualifications for chairman and they are disposed to let him alone.

The contest for printer between SINGERLY and BERGNER will further test the strength of the CAMERON faction.

THE UNIVERSAL CATHOLICON.

One is necessarily reminded of a quack medicine-maker's advertisement when he has almost daily laid before him in the telegrams, BOUTWELL's ready relief or pain extractor, or as it is regarded as a cure for all the ills that flesh is heir to, what may be called his universal catholicon—Greenbacks.

Do a sett of business men become scarce of funds, or fear they may become so, Dr. BOUTWELL is called in to relieve the prevailing costiveness, and his prescription is greenbacks, to be taken freely as often as the symptoms exhibit themselves. Is there a "corner" in Wall street and are the Doctor's friends subject to the cramp, a greenback poultice is applied without delay; and does a city burn down, this SANGRADO of finance comes forward with his never varying prescription of bleeding and warm water—we mean greenbacks. This allopathic practice is too *heroic* for the body politic; we trust the Doctor will take a few lessons from HAHNEMANN and give his patients *aurum metalicum* instead.

COIN OR PAPER.

The people of the United States, who in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity, did ordain and establish the Constitution of 1787 for the United States, have lived, in their descendants (and a few in their own proper persons,) to see that Union posting with terrific speed towards Consolidation; justice swerved from its course by the appointment of judges pledged to the President's crude ideas of law; domestic tranquility provoked into inquietude and violence, for the simple purpose of bearing thereon an argument for the exercise of arbitrary and ungranted power; the arm intended for the general defense converted into an instrument to guide elections favorably to the Executive: the general welfare made entirely subservient to the prosperity of a favored class; and the blessings of liberty secured to an inferior race, in such manner as to rob the whites of several States of the very rights this government was professedly established to protect.

That Constitution, formed by the States, and only living through the powers granted by them, has been construed to have, under a power to "*coin* money" granted authority to issue an unlimited quantity of paper promises to pay coined money, and authority is claimed not only for Congress but for the President or Secretary of the Treasury, to issue that deceptive currency in any quantity and at any time they may deem advisable. We are traveling away from a specie circulation, instead of returning gradually to that only sure basis of values. The Secretary announces that resumption would result in the export of specie in payment of foreign goods. Suppose it did; might it not just as well be in Europe Asia or Africa, as be locked up in Mr. BOUTWELL's vaults in Washington, ready to be let out in Wall street in quantities sufficient to suit the Secretary's friends, in their wagers on the price of stocks?

But the locking up of this specie and the Secretary's justification of that course, is not alone the evidence of the determined policy of the government. A few days ago there were melted up in the Mint at Philadelphia one million of gold dollars, the first instalment of twenty millions of those coins which are destined for the melting crucible. They are to be re-coined into $20 gold pieces, because in the larger form they will be more readily counted in the dealings between the broker and the stock gambler; you see the people don't come into the calculation at all.

Any discussion of these things is looked upon by the patriotic parties interested in the eternity of greenbacks, as an evidence of a desire to unsettle values and produce confusion; but it may be very fairly asked whether the present condition of things is not confusion in and of itself. There is no limit to those issues. Those who need *boosting up* are delighted at the recent issue of four or five millions made at Washington, without the semblance of legal authority and in the absence of the Secretary of the Treasury. A sudden contraction would produce distress, a sudden expansion would produce the same result; under law as now administered, we may have the either within forty-eight hours, or both within the space of any thirty days. We affirm that one great evil of the system is the absolute dependence of the whole business of the country upon the will of one man, and that man affirmed by one of our own committee, which visited Washington recently, to know less of finance than Gen. GRANT himself!

Unless this evil is remedied we will most assuredly pass through the whole experience of the continental currency, which Congress issued whenever it was "hard up," until it required seventy-five dollars to buy a pen-knife, and all you could squeeze into an old fashioned pair of saddle bags, to pay for a cow.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The manifest disposition of the majority of the Constitutional Convention to stamp its organization and proceedings with a partizan spirit, exhibits more than the usual tyranny of the dominant party. Instead of approaching the grave responsibility of changing the organic laws with patriotic motives, and bringing to its consideration the calm judgment of men free from the shackles and above the excitement of party strife, the proclamation is made that it must be run in the interest of the Republican party. Better a thousand times that it should remain as it is—the result of the labors of men who thought more of their country than party, and who did not seek to make it an instrument for the benefit of a majority, than to attempt to change it before the heat of a political campaign has sufficiently cooled the brains of the majority, now disposed to be intolerant and insolent.

Unless there is a better disposition exhibited, we hope the Democrats will retire in a body, and leave the work and responsibility to the Radicals. Magnanimity forms no part of their creed, nor do they seem to be governed by any higher aspiration than love of the spoils.

THE FUTURE.

The Democratic party, to use a military phrase—and the military takes precedence now in all things—must "rally on the reserve." It must from necessity fall back upon the host which refused to support Mr. GREELEY from whatever cause. We and those who acted with us, thought it wise to obey the call of our recognised leaders and sustain the Baltimore Convention in the adoption of the Cincinnati nominees—we think so still; we are entirely satisfied with the propriety of our course, but we accord to others the same rights we claim for ourselves; but still those who stand by the regular nominees and sustain the action of the party inaugurated by its accredited authorities, will generally have less to regret, than those who stubbornly defeat its purposes from whatever motive.

While therefore we admit that the "new departure" at Baltimore was a sudden one, and well calculated to throw our ranks into confusion; and while we believe that the Democrats who declined to ratify it had an entire right to act upon their own views of duty; we regard their action as unwise and injurious, in that it has thrown the country into the hands of its present rulers for four years more; while the election of Mr. GREELEY would have extended a real peace throughout all our borders, and if it did not bring us back to the true principles of our government, would certainly have prevented any farther drifting away therefrom.

The readers of THE POST will bear witness that we held back from the Baltimore movement until it had been consummated. It was not done with our aid, but when done it had our cordial and earnest support. With all our prejudices against Mr. GREELEY at the outstart—owing to the prominence of his position in the Whig and Republican parties—we do only bare justice to him to say, that while anterior to the recent canvass, we had only regarded him as an able and industrious journalist, who by his talents and indefatigable industry had by common consent seized upon the very foremost position in his profession, he has grown upon our esteem and proved himself to be an able, prudent, high-minded and patriotic statesman.

But sufficient for the past—we now have to do with the present and future. The Liberals committed the same grand and fatal mistake already made by President JOHNSON, in attempting to build up a third party. All past experience proves this can never be successful. There will never be but two parties in the United States; and by whatever name they may be called, they will always divide upon the question of a strict construction of the powers granted by the States to the General Government, or the construction which would obliterate States or reduce them to the condition of subordinate Provinces, as HAMILTON suggested in the Convention of 1787; and failing there in that object endeavored to carry out by means of the old Federal party, of which the Radicals of to-day are the degenerate descendants in the second generation, the Bank Whigs being their parents.

Had JOHNSON, as soon as he discovered the intentions of the Radicals, formed a Democratic Cabinet and thrown himself into the arms of his old friends, with whom he had acted and by whom he had been honored up to 1864, the country would very probably have been saved most of the evils of subsequent years. And had the Liberals been as devoted to the object of their efforts as the regular organization of the Democratic party has proved itself to be, we might have beaten GRANT on Tuesday last. But we were told that they would abandon GREELEY unless we joined in his support. They thus told us they disliked a Democrat more than they disliked GRANT. We joined them, but failed, as we feared, to rally our whole force. Our people—many of them—had their prejudices too, and could not be all brought to see that to elect GREELEY was not abandoning their time honored organization—an organization dating with the birth of the government itself.

There can be but two parties. Ours must maintain its position and perform its whole duty as the opposition to those who hold the State and United States governments. It must husband and endeavor to increase its strength. It must be careful to select its very ablest men as candidates for Congress and the State Legislature; and especially must it watch with never failing vigilance the action of the party in power. No defeat by whatever means produced, must work discouragement in the minds of its followers.

In opposition we may find full play for all our energies, and if we do not rule the country we may by the power of a well organized minority restrain the excesses of the majority. The successful men have made large promises; time will test their disposition and their ability to perform them. We apprehend great dangers from their success; the duty of our men occupying legislative positions will be to avert those dangers as far as possible, and protect the whole people from the results of the recent election.

THE anxious inquiry of Mauch Chunk parents is "How shall we keep our boys in nights?" We should respectfully suggest a total abstinence from unripe persimmons.—*Carbon Democrat.*

YOUNG MECHANICS, AND THEIR NEEDS.

Before the world was so far advanced in all those modern conveniences with which it is now so amply supplied, the old-time system of apprenticeship was in fashion, and boys could come in from the country and learn trades without being cast out upon the streets after working hours were over, to unlearn all the good they had been taught at their own homes and by their own fire-sides. Under the old system an apprentice was a member of his master's family, he ate at his table, slept beneath his roof, and if he was called upon to help in any domestic matters, it was not as a servant but rather as a son. He was by his indentures assured of a comfortable home, suitable clothing, an agreed upon amount of schooling, and in addition he became a proficient in his trade, and at the termination of his apprenticeship took his place as a skillful and reputable journeyman mechanic—or if he did not, the fault was in himself and not in the system which then prevailed.

Now, we cannot help thinking unfortunately, all this is changed. No prudent father will send his boy into the city to learn a trade, because of this very change. A boy hires now by the week; to be sure he promises to stay a certain number of years, but he stays or goes just as suits his whims. Young America is too independent to subscribe to an indenture of apprenticeship. He owns no master; preferring to be the slave of that hardest of all masters—himself. He comes to work at a certain hour, has his hour at noon for dinner, and works until the fixed quitting time. He leaves the shop and is seen no more by his employer until starting time next day. He may be at home, or he may be roaming the streets; his employer knows not nor does he care, for he is equally free from responsibility and authority. He pays him during his first year more than the boy's work is worth, and if he has not left in the third year, when the boy is beginning to repay for the surplus he received during the first year of his time, it is only because the apprentice has sense enough to know, that he himself is the one who is especially benefitted by a faithful compliance with his bargain.

Any one can see in a moment what temptations beset these boys. Many of them are the sons of widows, who are, themselves over-worked, and thereby unfitted to care for their half-grown boys. Many the sons of widows who have re-married, and who are or imagine they are unwelcome guests where a stepfather is head of the house. Instead of it being a matter of surprize that so many go to the bad, is it not on the contrary a subject of astonishment that any escape the nets that are everywhere spread for their feet, and live to grow up worthy respectable and respected citizens.

The streets of a large city lined with avenues to every vice under the guise of amusement, are not places for uncared for boys; and those streets are the only place in which, under the present state of affairs, many of them feel impelled to go in search of amusement. The results are deplorable, whether viewed by the philanthropist or the merely worldly-wise man. All know the kind of learning absorbed by half-grown uncared for boys at the street corners, or in the lower grades of amusement. Will it pay the community to have these boys grow up in this Devil's University? While money is freely subscribed and taxes liberally collected to build refuges for the vicious, and Jails and Penitentiaries for the criminal, would it not be well to inaugurate an enterprise calculated to prevent vice and crime. Are there no wealthy men—and we have plenty of them—who will take this evil up and provide a remedy. Suppose a suitable building was procured and fitted up and furnished as The Young Mechanics Home. Admit any apprentice on the recommendation of his employer, furnish him with wholesome meals well cooked and neatly served, and his washing and mending; all at a price just sufficient to cover the cost. Have a school-room in the building in which night-school should be kept during the winter months, on certain evenings each week. Establish a code of regulations sufficient to preserve good order, cleanliness of person and of rooms, and especially forbidding absence after a certain designated hour each evening.

Of course a Library and Reading room, as well as proper bathing accommodations and other conveniences, could be super-added, all tending to the comfort and convenience of the boarders. A savings bank for their surplus earnings would be possibly deemed an advisable adjunct to the plan. The Reading Room could occasionally be occupied for the delivery of lectures, on subjects calculated to instruct and interest the boys, as well as for other purposes which would from time to time suggest themseves to the Managers.

Of course we can only merely sketch and outline of the plan; if it meets with favor from those "who have this world's goods and see their brother have need," they can complete it and push it forward into action.

Other cities have establishments for certain classes of boys—some for boot-blacks, some for newsboys; they all partake of the characteristics of charitable institutions. Our idea is different; it is to afford a home for young men learning mechanical trades—in which they will be comfortably situated at a low price, but at a price fairly paying the cost of the enterprise; thus preserving their self-respect, a quality which no man or boy can lose without being himself lost.

We sincerely trust that these words will fall upon good soil, where they will spring up and bear fruit abundantly in the good that will follow an enterprise so fraught with beneficial influences.

AFTER THE ELECTION.

The *Bulletin*, an evening paper issued in Philadelphia and rather conspicuous as a rabid Radical sheet, appears to have become suddenly endued with the virtue of truth and candor, and talks now—the election being past and gone—very much like Democratic papers were in the habit of speaking previously to the 8th of October.

In its issue of Monday last, in an article devoted to the constitutional convention, (a body which has become the receptacle of vast quantities of advice, good, bad, and indifferent, from every point of the editorial compass,) the *Bulletin* urges the necessity of protecting the people from the Legislature, a body which has in recent years sold itself to every imaginable scheme by which the few have been enriched at the expense of the many; has robbed the people for the benefit of individuals and corporations, and defied decency and justice.

An honest confession is good for the soul it is said, and it is to be hoped that if the *Bulletin* has possession of anything of that nature it now feels better. When it is remembered that the *Bulletin's* own party has had possession of our State government for the last twelve years—which covers the word *recent*, in the indictment—the candor of the admissions is to be admired, albeit they would have been much more valuable had they been made some six weeks earlier in the season.

The idea of providing by Constitutional amendment for the election of honest legislators, is rather amusing but by no means practical. That question is one for annual decision by the people, and if a majority of the legal voters prefer stolidity and knavery to brains and honesty, that is their look out—we confess that in that case there is no remedy.

We are also informed by the same Mentor, that the Philadelphia Aldermen need some attention. We don't doubt it. The Aldermen of Philadelphia, having been elected by the men who stuff the ballot boxes with such extraordinary skill, do most surely need attention; being Radicals all the presumptions are against them; and the entire absence of any odd qualms of conscience in the way they appoint a notorious Radical to be a Democratic election officer, proves that they do need the very closest attention; but is it not the basest ingratitude for the *Bulletin*, after those gentleman have arranged the remarkably large majority for HARTRANFT, thus to call public attention to their peccadilloes?

Then poor GEARY comes in for his share. Really something must have gone wrong with the *Bulletin's* machinery; some JOHN PHŒNIX must have been playing the confidence game upon the regular occupant of the editorial chair; for we are told that the abuses of the pardoning power should be seriously considered, and that honest citizens would be gratified at its being taken from the Governor, because it has been so frequently exercised of late to discharge unrepentant and dangerous ruffians loose upon the community, and Governor GEARY's conduct has shown that a reform in this matter is absolutely necessary.

Really, while it would possibly have been better to have had these outbursts of honesty from the *Bulletin* some weeks earlier, they are better late than never. Our readers will be satisfied that what we said of the people animadverted upon prior to the election, was not in any wise exaggerated by mere party prejudice, but were words of truth and soberness to which it had been well had all the people taken heed.

WASHINGTON.

The following is a letter written by Gen. WASHINGTON, as his first term in the Presidency was approaching its conclusion, proving his earnest desire to retire to private life, and requesting Mr. MADISON to put in shape the reasons which induced him to decline a re-election.

We believe this letter has never yet appeared in print, and we take pleasure in thus bringing before the public eye the views of that great and good man, "Who being dead, yet speaketh." It was found among Mr. MADISON's papers after his death, and lithographed *facsimiles* were printed for private circulation, one of which came into our possession some years since:

MT. VERNON, May 20, 1792.

MY DEAR SIR: As there is a possibility, if not a probability, that I shall not see you on your return home; or, if I should see you, that it may be on the road and under circumstances which will prevent my speaking to you on the subject we last conversed upon, I take the liberty of committing to paper the following thoughts and requests.

I have not been unmindful of the sentiment expressed by you in the conversation just alluded to. On the contrary I have again and again resolved them with thoughtful anxiety; but, without being able to dispose my mind to a longer continuation in the office I have now the honor to hold, I therefore still look forward to the fulfillment of my fondest and most ardent wishes to spend the remainder of my days (which I cannot expect to be many) in ease and tranquility.

Nothing short of conviction that my dereliction of the Chair of Government (if it should be the desire of the people to continue me in it) would involve the country in serious disputes respecting the Chief Magistrate, and the disagreeable consequences which might result therefrom in the floating and divided opinions which seem to prevail at present, could, in any wise, induce me to relinquish the determination I have formed, and of this I do not see how any evidence can be obtained previous to the election. My vanity, I am sure, is not of that cast as to allow me to view the subject in this light.

Under these impressions then, permit me to reiterate the request I made to you at our last meeting, namely: to think of the proper time, and the best mode of announcing the intention, and that you would prepare the letter. In revolving this subject myself, my judgement has always been embarrassed. On the one hand, a previous declaration to retire, not only carries with it the appearance of vanity and self-importance, but it may be construed into a manœuvre to be invited to remain, and on the other hand, to say nothing, implys consent, or, at any rate would leave the matter in doubt, and to decline afterwards might be deemed as bad and uncandid.

I would fain carry my request farther than is asked above, although I am sensible that your compliance with it must add to your trouble; but as the recess may afford you leisure, and I flatter myself you have a disposition to oblige me, I will without apology desire (if the measure in itself should strike you as proper, and likely to produce public good, or private honor,) that you would turn your thoughts to a valadictory address from me to the public, expressing in plain and modest terms—that having been honored with the Presidential chair, and to the best of my abilities contributed to the organization and administration of the government—that having arrived at a period of life, when the private walks of it, in the shade of retirement, become necessary and will be most pleasing to me; and the spirit of the government may render a rotation in the elective officers of it, more congenial with their ideas of liberty and safety, that I take my leave of them as a public man; and in bidding them adieu (retaining no other concern than such as will arise from fervent wishes for the prosperity of my country) I take the liberty, at my departure from civil, as I formerly did at my military exit, to invoke a continuation of the blessings of Providence upon it, and upon all those who are the supporters of its interests, and the promoters of harmony, order and good government.

That to impress these things it might, among other things, be observed that we are *all* the children of the same country—a country great and rich in itself—capable, and promising to be as prosperous and as happy as any the annals of history have ever brought to our view. That our interest, however diversified in local and smaller matters, is the same in all the great and essential concerns of the nation. That the extent of our country, the diversity of our climate and soil, and the various productions of the States, consequent upon both, are such as to make one part not only convenient, but perhaps indispensably necessary to the other part, and may render the whole (at no distant period) one of the most independent in the world. That the established government being the work of our own hands, with the seeds of amendment engrafted in the constitution, may, by wisdom, good dispositions and mutual allowances, aided by experience, bring it as near to perfection as any human institution ever aproximated; and therefore, the only strife among us ought to be, who should be foremost in facilitating and finally accomplishing such great and desirable objects, by giving every possible support, and cement to the Union. That, however necessary it may be to keep a watchful eye over public servants and public measures, yet there ought to be limits to it, for suspicions unfounded, and jealousies too lively, are irritating to honest feelings, and oftimes are productive of more evil than good.

To enumerate the various subjects that might be introduced into such an address, would require thought, and to mention them to you would be unnecessary, as your own judgment will comprehend *all* that will be proper, whether to touch specifically any of the exceptionable parts of the Constitution may be doubted. All I shall add, therefore, at present is, to beg the favor of you to consider, 1. The propriety of such an address; 2. if approved, the several matters which ought to be contained in it; and 3. the time it should appear, that is, whether at the declaration of my intention to withdraw from the service of the public, or to let it be the closing act of my administration, which will end with the next session of Congress (the probabilities being that that body will continue sitting until March), when the House of Representatives will also dissolve.

Though I do not wish to hurry you (the cases not pressing) in the execution of either of the publications before mentioned, yet I should be glad to hear from you generally on both, and to receive them in time, if you should not come to Philadelphia until the session commences, in the form they are finally to take. I beg leave to draw your attention also to such things as you shall conceive a fit subject for communication on that occasion, and noting them as they occur, that you would be so good as to furnish me with them in time to be prepared and engrafted with others for the opening of the session.

With very sincere and
affectionate regard,
I am ever yours,
G. WASHINGTON.

James Madison, Esq.

WE must learn something from the burning of our cities. The Chicago and Boston calamities should be full of wholesome instruction. It will not, in the long run, be hurtful if our National vanity be tempered. It is not only in the frail pomp of our buildings that there is a portentous folly manifest. Look at the wooden towers on our churches, the ginger-bread glories of our steamboats, the glaring gold lettering on our signs, the loud style of our advertising, the superb piles of false hair on the ladies, and the dragging of long tailed dresses through the streets; the meretricious splendor of the palace sleeping cars, glittering inside and out with glass and varnish, as they are dragged over rickety road beds! The truth is plain that much more than our currency is inflated; and we must come down to "hard pan," cultivate the truth in our houses and our lives, learn how excellent is solidity, how admirable is simplicity, how exalted is modesty. It will be worth the cost, dreadful as that is, if we are enabled, by the red light of our burning cities, to know the saving truths which, in our prosperous and boastful career as a people, we have been too vainglorious to realize.—*Cin. Commercial.*

Ferreting Fraud.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

Ferreting Fraud.

Special to The Post.

HARRISBURG, PA., Nov. 11, 1872.

The committee appointed by the Democratic State Committee to investigate the frauds committed at the October election, met this evening at the Bolton House, Hon. Richard Vaux presiding and J. H. Graham, jr., of Cumberland, acting as Secretary.

The chairman stated that he had enough information to convince him that the entire Democratic State ticket was honestly elected in October. Additional facts would be gathered, when many parties, including several prominent Radicals, will be proceeded against.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Chairman of this Committee be, and he is hereby, authorized and instructed to take such measures as will most effectually discover the manner in which the frauds at the October election were perpetrated, by whom and how committed, and that on receipt of such information, he be directed to issue an address to the Democracy of Pennsylvania, giving therein a synopsis of the information, and such suggestions to the party of the State as the facts developed will justify.

On motion the chairman was instructed to appoint additional members of the Committee to gather in formation in regard to frauds in the counties named.

The list has no yet been completed, but the following stern counties haye been decided upon.

For the counties of Allegheny and Washington, James M. Hopkins.

Venango, Crawford and Mercer—L. Pierson Church.

Westmoreland—W. R. Singer.

Indiana—James B. Sansom.

Armstrong, Jefferson, Clarion and Forrest—R. B. Brown.

Adjourned after being in session four hours.

The Constitutional Convention—Radicals Applying the Party Lash—Independent Republicans Refuse Submission—What the Democrats will do.

The Republican members of the Constitutional Convention held a caucus this afternoon and appointed a committee to name officers.

Another meeting was held this evening, when the committee reported in favor of Wm. Meredith for President, and that the Convention should be run in the interest of the Republican party.

This created quite a rumpus where upon twenty-six members, headed by Messrs. McAllister, Parson and Stewart, declined to be bound by the report, and declared so far as they are concerned the Convention should not be a partisan affair.

The Ring-masters are here in force and it is predicted they will whip in the recalcitrants. To-morrow will determine whether they can do so or not.

It is predicted that in case the Radicals undertake to run the Convention in the interests of their party and succeed, the Democratic members thereof will eventually withdraw in a body.

L.

HARRISBURG, PA., Nov. 12, 1872.

At noon a large assemblage of spectators assembled in the hall of the House.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth, Hon. Francis Jordan, called to order, read the Governor's proclamation and submitted the election returns for the delegates.

Mr. Darlington, of Chester, nominated Mr. Meredith as Permanent President.

Mr. Purviance, of Allegheny, seconded the nomination.

On motion of Mr. Hay, Mr. Meredith was unanimously elected.

Messrs. Woodward and Darlington, as members of the Convention of 1838, were selected to conduct Mr. Meredith to the chair.

The latter merely thanked the Convention, and asked the forbearance of the delegates should he fall into unintentional error.

The brevity of his speech created general surprise.

The President and delegates were then sworn by Secretary Jordan to obey the Constitution of the United States and to be faithful in the discharge of their duties.

A motion to adopt rules of order was laid on the table that a committee might be named to frame suitable rules.

Mr. White, of Indiana, moved that D. L. Imbrie be appointed chief clerk. Ruled out by the President, and the ruling sustained by 52 to 44, the Democrats voting to sustain.

The Philadelphia contested case of Temple vs. Shapely was referred, on motion of Mr. Dallas, to the Democratic delegates at large, the contestants being both Democrats.

The resolutions of the Philadelphia councils, inviting the convention to adjourn to that city, and promising to fit up a hall in fifteen days' notice, were presented.

A long debate ensued on accepting the invitation.

Messrs. Woodward, D. N. White and Smith of Lancaster opposed, but the Philadelphia plans had a majority of 20 to 30, and defeated all opposition.

Finally, as a compromise, a resolution was adopted that the Convention accept the invitation, and will hold its sessions in Philadelphia after January 1st, 1873.

Mr. McVeigh moved that a committee of nine be appointed to report a number of subordinate officers for the conveation, with their salaries.

Mr. Gowan's motion for a committee of ten, with Mr. Meredith for Chairman, who shall report the names of persons for the various offices, was voted down.

Mr. McVeigh's resolution was adopted. Adjourned.

Twelve Subordinate Officers to be Chosen—Partisan Action of the Radicals.

HARRISBURG, November 12, 10 P. M

The Committee of the Convention has agreed to report twelve subordinate officers.

The Republican caucus to-night nominated a full slate with Imbrie, of Beaver, for Chief Clerk and James Onslow, of Allegheny, for Sergeant-at-Arms. L.

HARRISBURG, PA., Nov. 13, 1872.

The Convention met at ten o'clock. In the case of the Third Philadelphia District contest, the committee reported in favor of Benjamin L. Trimble, having a *prima facie* right to the seat without disputing the right of Shapley to contest. This is a fight between two Democrats.

The invitation of the Pittsburgh Councils to the Convention to come there, presented by Deacon White, raised a laugh, it coming too late.

The following officers, being the Republican caucus nominees, were elected after considerable wrangling: Chief Clerk, D. L. Imbrie, of Beaver; Assistant Clerks, Lucius Rogers, of McKean, and A. D. Harlan, of Chester; Sergeant-at-Arms, James Onslow, of Allegheny; Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, Cassius Brown (colored), of Dauphin; Doorkeeper, Clem. Dvans, of Schuylkill; Assistant Doorkeeper, Frank Bentley, of Washington; Postmaster, Henry P. Price, of Philadelphia; Assistant Postmaster, B. Frank Major, of Philadelphia; Transcribing Clerks, John T. Sutton, of Philadelphia, and A. T. Parker, of Lycoming.

After a long discussion, a committee of fifteen was appointed to report rules and standing committees to-morrow.

On this report the Convention will assign committees work and commence its real labors.

The President is autnorized to invite the clergymen of the city to open the sessions with prayer.

Mr. Woodward presented the resignation of Mr. O. Rhone, of Lycoming.

The resignation was accepted and referred to the Democratic delegates at large to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Buckalew has been agreed on, and will be reported to-morrow. The Convention adjourned, pending the discussion of the reporting and printing questions.

THE EPIHIPPIC.

Wheeling, W. Va.

WHEELING, November 13.—The epizootic has at last reached our city; twenty-one horses were seized with the disease in one stable last night. Other stables are seriously affected, but to what extent cannot be definitely ascertained. The effect on business begins to be felt already. Great excitement prevails among horse owners. Reports from adjacent portions of Ohio state that the disease prevails to a considerable extent. This is the first appearance in this State.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis. November 13.—The epizootic among the horses in this city has about reached its heighth, nearly every horse in this city being more or less affected. All the street cars and omnibus lines, with one exception, that of Spring Avenue line, were stopped running, and only baggage wagons are run to the railroad depots. The officers of the fire department have purchased six yoke of oxen to-day. They issued a call for volunteers to render assistance in case of emergency. The weather to-day has been wet and very cold. The streets present an almost deserted appearance. Many horses have been kept off the streets for prudential reasons, and in some cases the first attacked horses are reported recovering.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, November 13.—The epizootic spread with great rapidity to-day. More than one thousand horses are now affected. The omnibuses were withdrawn to-night, and nearly all the hacks are off the street. Railroad passengers had to walk from the depots, the street cars being stopped. The mules are affected about as badly as the horses. A meeting of the Fire Committee of City Councils to-night called meetings of the citizens in each ward for Friday night to organize companies of citizens to draw the engines to fires in case of emergency, nearly all the horses in the fire department being down with the disease.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, November 13.—The horse disease is steadily spreading. Its form remains light. Men drew the engines to a fire this evening. Business is prostrated for lack of transportation.

1776—1876.

Address to the People of the United States by the Centennial Commission.

PHILADELPHIA, November 12.—The Centennial Commission has issued an address to the people of the United States, signed by the President, Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, for subscriptions to the fund of ten million dollars required to make the Centennial such a success as patriotism and pride of every American demands. The Commission looks to the unfailing patriotism of the people of every section to see that each contributes its share of the expenses, and receives its share of the benefits of an enterprise in which all are so deeply interested. It would further earnestly urge the formation in each state and territory of Centennial organizations, which shall in time see that counter associations are formed so that when nations are gathered together in 1876, each Commonwealth can view with pride the contributions she has made to the National glory. Confidently relying on the zeal and patriotism ever displayed by our people in every national undertaking, we pledge and prophecy that the Centennial celebration will worthily show how greatness, wealth and intelligence can be fostered by such institutions as those which have for one hundred years blessed the people of the United States.

CRIME.

The Gallows.

WESTCHESTER, November 13.—George Grant, for the murder of Amanda Spencer, one year ago, was hanged here at eleven o'clock this morning. Grant has been quiet since his attack on keeper Harris several days ago. He slept well last night and ate a hearty breakfast this morning. The scaffold was erected in the corner of the prison yard, out of view of the prisoners or the public.

False Pretenses.

NEW YORK, November 13.—Charles W. Hovey, a Boston merchant, has been arrested in this city. He is charged with obtaining, in 1870, forty-five thousand dollars' worth of liquors from Cummings & Co., Courtlandt street, by false representation.

MRS. A. J. DUNWAY, editress of the New Northwest, now has a seat at the reporters' desk in the legislative hall at Salem, Oregon.

Among the Ruins.

THE INSURANCE CRISIS.

New York Companies Suspended.

NEW YORK, November 11.—It is stated that the only insurance companies here that have suspended are the International, Relief, Corn Exchange and Humboldt.

All the Providence companies say they will come out straight. The American and Mercantile of Boston will go on. The Boylston must stop. The New Jersey companies lose only trifling amounts. The Continental Insurance Company of New York has assets amounting to over two million dollars. If the entire amount at risk within the district is a total loss one half of its surplus will pay for it.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., November 11.—The losses of the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company by the Boston fire will not exceed $250,000 and will be promptly paid. The company will continue business as usual.

Losses to Philadelphia Companies.

PHILADELPHIA, November 11.—It is estimated that two million dollars will cover the entire losses of Philadelphia Insurance companies by the Boston fire. Those are mostly the strongest companies, with a surplus more than sufficient to cover the loss.

What will Boutwell Do?

WASHINGTON, November 11.—Secretary Boutwell will take no action relative to the financial complication which may grow out of the Boston fire unless it shall be deemed necessary, and be recommended by Assistant Secretary Richardson and Comptroller of the Currency Knox, who will examine into the condition of the Boston National Banks. The Secretary does not anticipate any financial panic.

NEW YORK, November 11.—Assistant Secretary Richardson of the Treasury Department, is in consultation with leading bankers and merchants regarding the situation.

Secretary Boutwell has stopped the withdrawal from the banks of the greenbacks deposited some time ago to relieve the market.

Complete List of Losses.

NEW NORK, November 11.—The excitement in insurance circles here is intense. The suspension of The Humboldt and International companies is announced. The *Spectator* furnishes the following reliable list of losses:

American, New York	$ 80,000
American Exchange	100,000
Arctic	100,000
Black River	72,000
Brewers and Manufacturers'	50,000
Citizens, New York	250,000
City of New York	130,000
Clinton	50,000
Columbia	75,000
Commercial	80,000
Gephard	22,500
German American	100,000
Germania	275,000
Glen's Falls	50,000
Greenwich	20,000
Hanover	275,000
International	300,000
Jefferson	10,000
Kings County	10,000
Lafayette	5,000
Long Island	
Lorillard	80,000
Market	60,000
Manhattan	80,000
Mechanics'	5,000
Mechanics and Traders'	25,000
New York Equitable	75,000
Pacific	50,000
Relief	60,000
Rutgers	
Standard	75,000
Star	150,000
United States	5,000
Williamsburg City	100,000
Liverpool, London & Globe	625,500
Washington, New York	90,000
Farragut	25,000
Continental	75,000
Firemen's	122,000
Republic	200,000
Importers & Traders'	72,000
St. Nicholas	15,000
Westchester	15,000
North River	
Park	
Manufacturers and Builders'	
Lamar Heavy Exchange	15,000
American Central	15,000
Farmer's of York	15,000
Lancaster	
Penn'a Underwriters	15,000
Niagara (not over)	300,000
Springfield	25,000
Tradesmens	240,000
Traders, Chicago	30,000
Commerce, Albany	50,000
Merchants, Newark	
Alps	34,000
New York and Yonkers	70,000
Lancashire	125,000
Mechanics and Traders	25,000
National, New York	140,000
Firemens' Trust	0 000
Amazon	50,000
Triumph	50,000
St. Paul Fire and Marine	20,000
Franklin of Philadelphia	300,000
Girard	50,000
Globe	15,000
Montana	5,000
Aetna, Hartford	750,000
Hartford	500,000
Connecticut	20,000
Orient	150,000
National	125,000
Phoenix, Hartford	450,000

The Providence Companies.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., November 11.—Several of the Providence Insurance Companies lose heavily in the Boston fire, but it is understood to-night that not one will fail to pay losses in full and continue business.

Risks of Hartford Companies—The Ætna's Loss $1,400,000; Assets $5,000,000.

HARTFORD, Conn., November 11.—Dispatches from the reporter for the *Courant* at Boston, whose figures are confirmed by the latest advices at the offices of our Hartford insurance companies show that the losses of the Hartford companies will not exceed the following amounts:

Aetna	$1,400,000
Hartford	525,000
Phoenix	500,000
National	175,000
Orient	170,000
Connecticut	100,000
Total	$2,867,000

The Ætna's officers think that by the salvage and over insurance, the deductions of their loss will be reduced to $1,300,000, and the National Company believe theirs will be reduced to $150,000 from the same reductions. The amount at risk in the burnt district exceeds the above figures somewhat in the cases of most of the above companies, but allowing a very small percentage for salvage, it is confidently believed that the losses will not exceed the sums named. All the Hartford companies are perfectly sound. The Ætna's assets on November 1st were $5,000,000, and the other companies are also in good condition to meet all their losses.

Losses of Worcester, Mass., Companies

WORCESTER, MASS., November 11.—The Peoples' Insurance Company of this city lost over half a million dollars by the Boston fire, and the Directors have voted to call in the policies for conciliation and discontinue business. The First National Insurance Company lose $50,000, which will be raised by assessment on the stockholders. The Bay State Insurance Company lose $260,000, and have suspended for the present. The Merchants' and Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company lose over $300,000, but will continue business. None of the other Worcester companies lose heavily.

Philadelphia Companies Lose $2,604,030.

PHILADELPHIA, November 11.—The following is a statement of the actual losses of Philadelphia companies by the Boston fire:

Insurance Co. of North America, $900,000; Union Mutual, $34,000; Delaware Mutual, $400,000; Fame, $20,000; Franklin, $500,000; Girard, 50,000; Pennsylvania, $300,000; State of Pennsylvania, $100,000; American, $300,000. Total, $2,604,000.

Additional List of Companies Suspended and what Each will Pay.

The *Spectator* has the following list of suspended insurance companies and the amount each will probably pay:

Massachusetts Company—Bay State, 50 per cent; Boston, 60; Boylston, 56; City, 40; Eliot, 75; Exchange, 40; Faneuil Hall, 50; Firemans', 35; Franklin, 25; Howard, 25; Lawrence, 50; Manufacturers, 95; Merchants, 75; Mutual Benefit, 35; National, 25; North American, 50; Peoples', 75; Prescott, 50; Shoe and Leather, 75; Suffolk, 50; Tremont, 25; Washington, 95.

New York Companies—Humboldt, 40; International, 75; Market, 50.

Providence Companies—Equitable, 60; Merchants, 65.

The *Spectator* also has the following announcement from companies forming the Underwriters' Agency:

The directors of the Hanover to-day resolved to increase the company's capital to $500,000. The Republic, Germania and Niagara directors resolved to at once make up any deficiency that might exist by assessment. The losses of these four companies will be paid promptly in full. Neither has suspended nor will suspend. The resources are ample and their business will continue as usual.

The *Spectator* says Superintendent Church of the New York Insurance Department is here, and will at once make the necessary examinations as required by law. He announces that he will use the powers vested in him for the full protection of the companies, every one of which shall have every opportunity to work out.

Corrected List of Losses.

Corrected statements make losses of Black River Company, $65,000, instead of $30,000; Continental, $400,000, instead of $500,000; Hoffman, $100,000; Market, $100,000, instead of $60,000; Merchants, $116,500, instead of $50,000; Relief, $40,000, instead of 50,000 and Union, of Bangor, Me., $150,000.

The People Insurance Company, of Worcester, Mass., has suspended.

A special from Boston says. The First National pays in full; the Boylston and Washington Companies start afresh today; the Mutual Companies, of Massachusetts will pay in full, and must assess the full amount required by law.

AFTER THE FIRE.

Extent of the Devastation.

BOSTON, November 11.—The number of firms and business houses burned out is nine hundred and thirty. The number of dwelling and lodging houses, sixty-four.

The Insurance Offices.

A general visit to the Eastern Insurance offices this morning revsals the fact that they have been hardly able to do anything to-day toward estimating and determining the future steps.

The Fire

is now confined to the ruins and no fears are felt of a new out break. A large number of steamers continue to work, reliefs of firemen taking charge of them. The *Saturday Evening Gazette* was among the newspapers burned out.

Influx of Thieves.

The Owl train from New York, due at four this morning, arrived at seven, with several car loads of roughs and thieves, who cleaned out all the restaurants and saloons, and committed other outrages. The military force in Boston will be increased if necessary.

James Tulley was arrested by a soldier early this morning while setting fire to a building on Milk street.

Local Insurance Companies.

The Boston insurance companies will be able to pay an average of about fifty per cent. on their risks. Capitalists are coming forward so liberally with offers of funds that there is some prospect of their going on without suspension. Their average losses are in the neighborhood of five hundred thousand dollars, two or three reaching nine hundred thousand dollars. The saving banks are all secure.

Government Valuables Saved.

WASHINGTON, November 11.—Paymaster Plunkett, purchasing paymaster for the Navy Yard at Boston, telegraphs to Secretary Robeson that his office on Kilby street was burned, but he saved all the records. The Assistant United States Treasurer, at Boston, telegraphs that the contents of the vault are undoubtedly safe.

Yesterday in Boston—Rising Phœnix like from Her Ashes—Relief for the Suffering.

BOSTON, November 11.—The funds of the sub Treasury were removed from the Exchange to-day to the Custom House. A file of Marines from the Navy Yard guarded the treasure. The postoffice is temporarily located in Faneuil Hall. Postmaster Burt does everything possible, under the circumstances, to expedite the distribution of mail matter. Gilmore has placed the Colliseum at the disposal of parties wanting a place to store goods. The inner safe of the Freeman's Bank, over which there was considerable anxiety, has been opened, and the contents found to be safe. The outer safe fell from the second story, and broke a hole in the side, and the depositors' trunks, with their valuables, are all destroyed. The bank will probably lose nothing. The vaults of other banks with their contents are safe. The books of the Hide and Leather Bank are, however, destroyed. It is impossible to give anything like an accurate or even approximate report of the insurance. Some of the largest firms have had no time to look over their policies.

At an informal meeting of the leading insurance officers to-day the statement was made that the losses would be nearly all paid in full. At a meeting of the Citizens' Relief Committee to-day, Mayor Gaston received telegrams from Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, the Mayors of Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, Providence and other cities, tendering sympathy and aid. A committee of ladies has been formed especially to look after thousands of sewing girls thrown out of work. Propositions are urged for the making of new street lines on the burnt district, and also for the erection of a Merchant's Exchange building. A committee has been appointed to ask the general government to purchase the burned-over lot adjoining the new postoffice for the purpose of enlarging that building, and also to request Massachusetts Senators and Representatives in Congress to secure the passage of an act of Congress allowing the same drawback on building material as was allowed to Portland and Chicago. The committee of twenty citizens has voted to request Governor Washburne to call a special session of the Legislature, to authorize the city of Boston to issue a sufficient amount of seven per cent. bonds to aid the sufferers in rebuilding the burnt district.

Joseph Burr, of Dorchester, and Geo. Smith, of Nepcuset, came to this city on Saturday evening to see the fire, and have not been heard of or seen since Saturday evening in the vicinity of Chauncey street. It is feared that they have been killed by the falling walls. N. E. Abbott, of Charlestown, firemen, is missed by his friends, and fears are entertained for his safety. The city is in darkness to-night, owing to the disconnecting of the main gas pipes from the burnt district. An efficient military and police guard is on duty. All fears of the rekindling of the flames are at an end.

Solvent Companies.

The following Insurance companies who do business in Boston, are perfectly solvent and able to meet all liabilities in full: Bangor, of Bangor; Eastern, of Bangor, Me.; Williamsburg, of Ætna, Hope and Market of New York; Triumph, Cincinnati, and St. Paul, of St. Paul, Minn.

Working by Candle Light.

The publishing and printing of newspapers and all other necessary work is being done to-night by lamp and candle light.

The Hub at Midnight—A Welcome Rain.

BOSTON—Midnight — November 11.—The steam engines are busy to-night playing on the debris of the great fire, and all the streets leading thereto are strictly guarded. Although the city is dark and gloomy there being no gas, large crowds have gathered in the vicinity. Rain fell at a late hour.

THE PULPIT AND THE PRESS.

Comments on the Boston Disaster.

NEW YORK, November 11.—The Revs. Henry Ward Beecher and Henry W. Bellows made the fire in Boston the subject of their sermons last evening. Beecher said that the fire teaches Boston it is not needful or wise to have narrow streets to convey the flames from one side to the other, or to build houses four or five stories high of fire-proof granite and surmount them with a Mansard inflammable roof, out of reach of the firemen. He disdained the idea that the calamity was a visitation of Providence upon Boston because of its sins, and said if such was the case, what city would stand.

Dr. Bellows said the fire would show the danger or Mansard roofs and the folly of building huge blocks of stores with narrow streets and no large public squares.

The effect of the Boston fire on the money market is made the subject of editorials in the morning papers. The *Tribune* says: "If there be any action within the power of the Secretary of the Treasury whereby temporary relief can be afforded to the sufferers by the great fire in Boston, we trust that that action will be taken immediately. Let him frankly report to Congress his act and his reasons for it, and an act of indemnity will be doubtless passed."

The *Times* says: "Boutwell may undoubtedly be relied upon to prevent the Government securities which will necessarily be thrown upon the market becoming the sport of speculators, and any other action which can be legitimately expected of him with a view to relieve the monetary and financial pressure will unquestionably be exerted.

The *Herald* says: "The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury assures the public that the Government will use its money to prevent a panic by affording instant relief to the money market. The situation should be viewed cooly and calmly by everybody. The worst has been done now that the fire is over. Panic and disaster will only aggravate the disaster."

The *World* says: "Judge Richardson Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, announces himself on duty to stave off, if possible, the financial panic to be apprehended from the Boston fire. This is the very nick of time for him and Secretary Boutwell to forswear their intent to again inflate the currency. Let Secretary Boutwell and Assistant Secretary Richardson make haste to give public pledge that they will not add to this visitation by fire the calamity of inflation. One devastation is all the country can bear."

The *Sun* says: "From good sources we are informed that the Government will come to the relief of the public, and if is not unlikely that ten or fifteen millions will be reissued, if such amount is necessary to avert another Chicago disaster."

CHICAGO, November 11.—The *Interocean* calls upon the Secretary of the Treasury to at once increase the volume of currency, saying, "If the currency is not at once made more elastic, the effect of our present financial stringency will extend to every corner of the land, and cause disaster to thousands of persons engaged in trade and industry."

The *Times* calls upon merchants owing notes in Boston to pay up at once without waiting for them to become due and expresses the confident belief that the stern courage and indominable pluck of Boston will insure the speedy restoration of all she has lost.

The *Tribune*, speaking in reference to the financial effect, thinks is no reason intrinsically why the disaster should cause a monetary crisis.

Estimates of the Loss.

BOSTON, November 11.—The *Advertiser* estimates the total loss at eighty million dollars.

The *Post*, on the authority of the leading insurance officers, places the total loss at one hundred million dollars.

The *Journal* gives a full list of the additional losses, and estimates the totals considerably over $100,000,000.

THE NEW FIRE.

Under Full Control—Gallant Efforts of Firemen.

BOSTON, November 11.—The new fire was got fully under control about 4 o'clock this morning. Jordon & Marsh's store was saved, though at one time declared a hopeless case. Shreve, Crump & Lowe were burned out. The last fire was caused by an explosion of gas about mid night, and the report was heard all over the city. Several other explosions of gas, apparently in the sewers, occurred soon after the fire broke out, shattering the plate glass in Shreve, Crump & Low's store, and upheaving the surface of the earth so as to crack the pavement deeply. Despite these terrific outbursts, the firemen maintained their position in Summer street, doing good service. Only twenty-five Boston firemen were on duty last night, the main force being relieved by gallant men who rallied from all quarters. Between eleven and twelve o'clock about one hundred and seventy Norwich, Connecticut, firemen arrived, accompanied by the Mayor and Chief Engineer. Twenty-two New Haven firemen also came on last night, headed by their Chief Engineer. From Bedford, Maine; Bridgeport, Connecticut; New Bedford and other places came eager offers of assistance, and on every hand last night there were brave and generous men from all the towns and cities about us working with all their strength to stay the progress of the terrible enemy.

The Burned District Well Watched.

ASSOCIATED PRESS OFFICE, NEW YORK, November 11, 11:40 A. M.—There is no truth in the sensation reports now circulating that the fire in Boston has gone beyond the limits reported by this office up to six o'clock this morning. The entire burned district is watched, and the fire is well under control.

The Military on Guard

A battalion of cavalry has been added to the military guard of the burning district which now numbers fifteen hundred men. All attempts at robbery and incendiarism will be summarily dealt with. The streets are almost impassible from the crowds in the vicinity of the fire.

The Burned Banks.

Only three of the seven banks burned out failed to settle at the clearing houses to-day, the Shawmut, Firemen's and North America being unable to get at their vaults. The Mt. Vernon, Hide and Leather, and Everett banks saved most of their valuables.

The Firms Burned Out

by the fire caused by the gas explosion this morning were James J. Smith & Co., R. A. Stein & Co. and W. R. Storms & Co., on Summer street; Shreve, Crump & Lowe, corner of Summer and Washington streets; Wheeler & Wilson, in the same building, and Stephenson's dry goods store on Washington street, slightly damaged. A building in Central Court, occupied by Crosby, Morse & Foss, whose front is on Washington street, was burned down, the Park House damaged a little, and there was injury by water to the store of Parker, Jacobs & Co., on Washington street.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Wall Street Yesterday Quiet and Confident.

NEW YORK, November 13.—Money opened easy at 7 per cent. currency to 7 per cent. gold, and become closer in the afternoon, when call loans were done at 1-32a1-16a1/2 per cent. per day, and closing at 7 ser cent. gold.

Currency is flowing from the South and West to Boston.

Sterlipg was heavy at 8 1/2a8 3/4 per cent. for long, and 10 1/4a10 1/2 per cent. for short sight.

Gold was heavy and lower in the morning, but higher in the afternoon. It opened at 113 1/2, fell to 113 1/4, rose to 113 3/4 and closed at 113 1/2a111 5/8. Loans were made at from 7a2 per cent. for carrying. The clearing were $50,000,000. The Treasury disbursements were $116,000. The engagements of exports for to-morrow were $1.300,000.

Governments opened at 1/4a1/2 per cent. on the expectation of the purchase of an extra amount by the Treasury, which confined itself to the $1,000,000 advertisedt The market was steady and quiet the rest of the day.

State bonds were dull and unchanged.

Stocks were strong early in the day, advancing 1/4a1 per cent. with the chief rise in Lake Shore, Pacific Mail, Wabash and St. Paul common. In the afternoon the market was weak and 1/4a2 1/4 per cent. lower, with an increased pressure to sell, closing quiet at about the lowest figures of the day.

The stocks prominent in the decline were Pacific Mail, Western Union, Rock Island, Lake Shore, C. C. & I. C., Union Pacific, Ohios and New York Central.

The currency balances in the Treasury is reported at $96,884,821.

In dry goods, business continues quiet with the commission houses and jobbers. The market was very strong on all cotton manufactures, but prices were unchanged, except for Wamsutta bleached shirtings, which have advanced to 18 1/2c.

At Boston the amount of commons burnt was comparatively light, and it is not thought that the loss of these goods will exercise any important effect upon prices beyond rendering them very firm. The agents say that the mills have on hand sufficient stocks to supply the comparatively light demand, and any increase likely to arise at this season of the year.

The market for woolens was higher on all goods principally composed of wool. The advance averages about ten per cent., but the trade is quiet. Shawls were selling at old prices.

Foreign goods were very dull and there is no change in prices. A prominent domestic commission house is reported suspended.

The *Daily Bulletin* says: The amount of flannels consumed at the Boston fire is certainly not less than 8,000 bales, and is estimated by some at from 10,000 to 12,000 bales, and these goods have advanced 7 1/2a10 per cent. The statement that from eight to ten million pounds of wool was destroyed re eives general confirmation.

Losses to the Leather and Wool Trade

It is estimated that fully 250,000 sides of leather were destroyed in the Boston fire. Prices in this city have advanced considerably. Unfinished leather advanced ten per cent., sole leather three to six per cent., and a further advance is anticipated in the bourse of the month. Sheepskins are held at a high price.

It is estimated that thirty million pounds of wool, including manufactured woolens, were destroyed in the fire. The price here has advanced ten per cent., and is expected to go higher.

Insurance Men Becoming More Cheerful.

NEW YORK, November 13.—Insurance men are becoming more cheerful, and believe that the losses by the Boston fire will fall below the estimates of Monday, which they say were placed high enough to cover all the risks in the burned district. The salvages, it is thought, will be considerable.

At a secret meeting of the Board of Fire Underwriters yesterday, a resolution was adopted making the rates of insurance conform to those of 1870, which were understood to be an advance on the present of from ten to fifteen per cent. The subject of mansard roofs was referred to a special committee who, it is expected, will declare uninsurable all buildings, dwellings excepted, that have the mansard roof, constructed of other than fire-proof material.

One Providence Company Suspended and Another Shaky.

PROVIDENCE, November 13.—The Equitable Insurance Company, of this city, has stopped taking risks and called a meeting of its stockholders. The total risks of the company in the Boston burnt district are $317,000; total assets $330,000.

The Merchants Insurance Company has also called a meeting of its stockholders to determine what course shall be taken in the future. The total assets of the company are $385,461; total risks in the burnt district of Boston $210,000.

A Boston Banking Firm Suspended.

BOSTON, November 13.—The suspension of F. A. Hawley, bankers and brokers, is announced. It is said the firm will shortly resume business.

New York Commission House Temporarily Suspended.

NEW YORK, November 13.—The suspension of Stanfield, Wenworth & Co., dry goods commission merchants of Boston and this city, is announced. They expect to resume soon.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

The Vote for President—Official Returns for Allegheny County.

Yesterday morning the return judges of election met at the court house to count the votes and receive returns for Tuesday's election. The meeting organized by electing Casper Gang chairman, and Messrs. Case and Magee secretaries.

The following are the official returns for Allegheny county:

PITTSBURGH.

Wards.	Greeley.	Grant.
First	183	363
Second	239	417
Third	111	261
Fourth	160	413
Fifth	323	189
Seventh	147	516
Eighth	143	622
Ninth	224	337
Tenth	217	149
Eleventh	153	509
Twelfth, 1st precinct	165	297
Twelfth, 2d precinct	155	256
Thirteenth, 1st precinct	59	305
Thirteenth, 2d precinct	23	67
Fourteenth	187	246
Fifteenth	181	564
Sixteenth, 1st p	71	138
" 2d p	45	197
Seventeenth	225	569
Eighteenth	36	65
Nineteenth	58	323
Twentieth	53	297
Twenty-first, 1st precinct	62	367
Twenty-first, 2d precinct	4	16
Twenty-second	15	158
Twenty-third	91	198
Twenty-fourth (Ormsby)	80	240
25th, E. Bir., 2 p	115	376
26th, E. Bir. 2 p	155	611
27th, St Clair	101	180
28th, Bir., 2 p	144	407
29th, Bir., 1 p	54	369
30th, S. Pittsburgh	120	193
31st, Allentown	18	114
32d, Mt. Washington	30	245
33d, Monongahela	88	70
34th, West Pittsburgh	111	88
35th, Union	40	143
36th, Temperanceville	72	187
ALLEGHENY CITY.		
First	139	635
Second	244	1048
Third, 1st precinct	131	735
Third, 2d precinct	200	326
Fourth, 1st precinct	223	636
Fourth, 2d precinct	124	309
Fifth	101	562
Sixth	216	579
Seventh	222	310
Eighth	85	201
Ninth	116	127
BOROUGHS.		
Elizabeth	56	165
Braddock's	58	155
Sewickley	36	206
Sharpsburg	189	245
McKeesport	84	306
West Elizabeth	32	72
Tarentum	40	115
Millville	11	116
Belleview	8	69
Verona	2	55
Etna	39	199
Mansfield	13	98
Chartiers	15	79
TOWNSHIPS.		
Kilbuck, 1st precinct	18	83
" 2d precinct	30	99
Plum	61	131
Penn	23	253
Elizabeth, 1st precinct	40	103
" 2d precinct	9	77
" 3d precinct	2	75
" 4th precinct	10	129
Mifflin	200	282
Robinson, 1st precinct	7	34
" 2d precinct	19	105
Moon	55	128
Franklin	33	66
Baldwin, 1st precinct	53	94
" 2d precinct	17	177
Ross, 1st precinct	12	75
" 2d precinct	54	74
McCandless	56	82
East Deer	27	166
Upper St. Clair	21	72
North Fayette	39	139
Neville	1	37
Shaler, 1st precinct	00	105
" 2d precinct	12	39
Fawn	7	87
Wilkins, 1st precinct	40	360
" 2d precinct	53	145
Patton, 1st precinct	15	72
" 2d precinct	33	86
S. Versailles, 1st precinct	19	58
" " 2d precinct	18	46
" " 2d precinct	30	70
Jefferson	92	216
Chartiers	54	210
Findley	103	101
Ohio	17	72
Reserve	32	93
Snowden	00	155
Pine	29	65
West Deer	17	184
Indiana, 1st precinct	27	169
" 2d precinct	26	124
Lower St. Clair	91	166
South Fayette	9	155
Sewickley	12	31
Crescent	13	20
McClure	35	127
Richland	20	78
Union	24	197
Hampton	37	89
Scott, 1st precinct	6	37
" 2nd precinct	23	75
Marshall	22	53
Harrison	44	175
Lincoln	30	132
Forward	37	152
Stowe	33	55
North Versailles	103	139
Leet	14	89
North End	19	92
Total	9,055	25,846
		9,055
Majority		16,791

THE HARGRAVE SUICIDE.

Coroner's Inquest—Facing Death Through Fear of the Curses of a Jilted Blonde.

Yesterday morning Coroner West held an inquest on the remains of Bernard Hargrave, the young man whose mysterious suicide was referred to yesterday. From the testimony elicited at the inquest it appears that the unfortunate man was induced to commit suicide in consequence of the curses of a Point belle, to whom he had been affianced three years ago. The following is the testimony:

Annie Hargrave, sworn—Am the wife of deceased; was married this night week; know of no reason why he should have killed himself, except that he said he was afraid of taking the fever again; never heard him threaten to take his life; he did not complain of feeling ill when he left home yesterday; he said two or three days ago that he had a pain in his head, and I thought yesterday morning that he was not quite well; after he had taken poison yesterday I went to him and asked him what he did it for, and he said he did not know, but that he thought he was taking the fever again; he had had the typhoid fever about a year ago; he died last night at twenty-five minutes before nine o'clock. He left no writing that I know of; don't know of his having had any trouble before his marriage; he was a picture frame maker by occupation, and worked for Mr. Barker.

Wm. W. Barker, sworn—Have been acquainted with deceased about six years; he has been in my employ about four years; he was very cheerful and pleasant on Tuesday and was talking to me about his arrangements for going to housekeeping; he worked until after nine o'clock in the evening; he complained of being a little nervous, but attributed it to his attempts to break off the use of tobacco; yesterday morning I came to the store at a quarter before eight and found him there very cheerful and pleasant; gave him his instructions for his days work and he went to his shop in the third story; did not see him again until about nine o'clock, when he passed through the store into the yard; on his return through the store I gave him a frame and asked him to go up to the shop and fix it; observed nothing about him then; I did not see him again until a quarter before eleven; then I called for him but he did not answer; sent the boy up stairs to see what was the matter; the boy called down the speaking tube that Barney was sick, and asked me to come up stairs; ran up at once and found deceased lying on the floor in the room and adjoining the shop; he was in violent pain; asked him what was the matter, but for a time he could not or would not answer, at length he turned partially over and pointed to a bottle on the shelf, saying, "That has done it;" I recognized the bottle as one that contained surphuric acid, I had concealed the bottle the night before for fear of accident, and no one but himself and me knew where it was; sent at once for Dr. Pease; telling him to come at once, for Barney had poisoned himself; Dr. Pease came immediately, bringing antidotes, and at once sent for a stomach pump; we tried to get him to take the remedies, but he would not swallow them at all, ejecting them from his mouth whenever we forced them in; he would not swallow, saying that he knew what he had done, and wanted to die; removed him to the room of a tenant in the building, when he revived a little; a went up to the shop and searched, after locking the door; on the bench, beside his vice, I found a card, written by him; am positive that the note is in his handwriting; the note is as follows:

"Annie, I can't help it; I am mad; O! God, forgive me, for I can't live to be pointed at; she has cursed me, and it strikes me to the heart; O! my head swims."

I never heard the slightest hint from him of committing suicide; he was not at all a drinking man, and has not drank at all for over two years; I had the utmost confidence in him, I would have trusted anything in the world to him; suppose he took the poison about half-past ten o'clock; the bottle held four ounces of acid, and he had taken half the amount; at one o'clock he sent for me; I went to him; he asked me to forgive him, and in answer to my question what he did the deed for, he said he must have been mad; when I found him in the shop he had already thrown up considerable blood, and the physicians said that no remedies could save him, as the acid had already eaten through his stomach. The efforts made were all to alleviate his sufferings; the acid he took was undiluted, and was so strong that it would eat through paper instantly.

Mrs. Hargrave re-called—Think his note refers to a girl that he kept company with for three years before he went with me; they had been engaged to be married, but the engagement had been broken off some time before he commenced going with me; I asked him on Wednesday, when he was brought home, if he had seen her, and he said no; I had heard that he had received a note from the postoffice; I heard of her sending him a note some time ago, telling him that she wanted to see him before the 31st of October, the day of our wedding; I know that she was very angry with him for breaking his engagement with her. Father Grace asked him in my presence if I had anything to do with his death, and he said no, that he loved me as dearly as his own life. We never had a cross word with each other since we commenced going together, ten months ago; I hear that he told Father Grace that he had been cursed and could not live.

After hearing the testimony the jury rendered a verdict of "death by suicide." Of the many causes of suicide which have been chronicled of late, the motive of Hargrave's leap into eternity is the most extraordinary in its mixture of superstition, remorse and desperation.

THE PLAGUE STRICKEN CITY.

Alarming Spread of the Disease—Only Two Street Railways Running—Travel Suspended in Nearly Every Direction.

It is now apparent that the horse disease, is prevailing here to an alarming extent and is getting no better very fast Horses have been withdrawn from the streets to a very great extent.

The livery stables suffer more and more, and now it is almost impossible to get a carriage at all in either city, and among the heavy draught horses the epidemic makes itself felt to an equal extent. There is the greatest difficulty in getting hauling done. The business at the wharf suffers very materially. There is freight enough ready to be sent out by river, to load all the steamers at the wharf, but it cannot be transported to the wharf, so it remains in the warehouses. Most of the manufactories, on both sides of the river, continue in operation now, but there is a prospect that there will be a very general suspension soon, owing to the difficulty of having hauling done.

It is now found a difficult matter to have the rites of sepulture attended to. Yesterday morning a gentleman went to one of the principal livery stables in the city and endeavored to procure carriages for the funeral of a child, and also horses to draw the hearse. He was told that two of the least affected of the horses would be sent to draw the hearse, but not a single carriage could be furnished.

Ox teams are now a feature of the motive power of this city, and yesterday the bovines did noble service for Messrs. Darlington and "ye brewers of ye cream ale."

In Allegheny the disease is generally prevailing, but so far no fatalities are reported. Nearly all the horses in the livery stables are affected, and most of the horses in private stables are suffering. There is a marked decrease in the number of horses on the street, and most of those still working show symptoms of the disease. We notice that the owners of horses are generally taking the very best care of their animals, keeping them blanketed and requiring them to haul but light loads.

The horses in the Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway stables are all more or less effected, and the cars have been withdrawn. The Troy Hill line is still in operation, although some of the mules in the stables on Ohio street had fallen victims to the disease. Thus far the Allegheny Fire Department have escaped, and every possible precaution is being taken to ward off the disease.

In case the disease manifests itself among the horses of the Fire Department, the "macheenes" will be run by hand, as "of yore."

Some of the coal firms in the city are experiencing great difficulty in supplying orders and contracts for coal.

Yesterday there were only two street railways in operation, and one of these run only a partial complement of cars. The Troy Hill branch of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Railway were drawn by mules, which were supposed to be "epizoatic" proof, but yesterday the mules succumbed to the prevailing unweliness, and travel on the Troy Hill line is entirely suspended.

The disease has also appeared among the stock of the Pleasant Valley Railroad, and yesterday travel on this line was suspended.

On the Birmingham line some one hundred and twenty horses are "coughing," and no cars are running.

The Ormsby and Oakland lines will probably cease running to-day.

A large number of horses hauling sand, lime and building material, were yesterday prostrated, and it is probable that this will seriously interfere with the building interest in this vicinity, and throw out of employment a large number of plasterers, bricklayers, carpenters, and other mechanics.

The prevailing epizootic is beginning to materially affect the prices of farm produce, etc., as the farmers decline coming to market at the risk of taking home with them the horse disease. The disease is also likely to cause a further increase in the price of fuel, and steep rates for transportation of all kinds.

THE BOSTON CALAMITY.

Relief for the Blazing City—Mayor Blackmore's Proclamation.

Last evening the excitement in this city consequent on the news of the awful conflagration at Boston, was intense, thousands visiting the telegraph offices to obtain the "latest" about the greatest fire. As there will be at least two hundred million dollars' worth of property destroyed, and thousands of families bankrupt and penniless, this will be a good opportunity for our citizens and "solid men" to display some practical philanthropy by aiding the unfortunate Bostonians in this, their hour of calamity. In order to afford our citizens an opportunity to take some definite action in the matter, the Mayor has issued the following proclamation:

To the Citizens of Pittsburgh:—In view of the fearful conflagration in the city of Boston it is important that a meeting of our citizens should be held to consider means tending to the relief of the sufferers.

You are therefore urgently requested to assemble in mass meeting this morning, at 11 o'clock, to take such action as may be deemed necessary.

JAMES BLACKMORE, Mayor.

Whatever official action be taken, it is to be hoped that the action of our Councils in appropriating, as in the case of Chicago, $100,000, and afterward rescinding the appropriation, will not be repeated.

Strange Cutting Affray.

Joseph Pickings, who was so seriously cut by a man named Blackburn at Clark's Hotel, East Liberty, on Friday last, is still lying in a precarious condition. It appears that Blackburn, who had been indulging in fourth proof benzine to a considerable extent, attacked Pickings without the slightest provocation and buried a butcher knife three inches deep in his left breast. Picking was not aware that he was so seriously hurt till the blood was discovered flowing down into his boots. He was carried to the office of Dr. Metzger and his wound dressed by Drs. Metzger and Perchment. He was then removed to the tavern. Offices Stokely is on the track of Blackburn and it is probable he will be arrested to-day.

On Saturday morning a fire occurred at No. 58 Market street, in the lower part of which the dry goods store of Philip Graff is located. The Fire Department was promptly in attendance, and by the means of ladders, hose was introduced through the window of the third story. The upper part of the building, where the fire occurred, was occupied by the family of Mr. Charles Herrold, brush manufacturer. Mr. Herrold's loss consists of the clothing in the wardrobe and some damage to furniture and carpets. The rooms in the second story, occupied by Dr. Young, were slightly damaged by water. Mr. Graff's store escaped without damage. The building was only slightly damaged.

A large number of the steady, young, reliable old church members, residing in the suburbs, and who were accustomed to ride to church on Sunday, failed to come to time yesterday, and did their praying and chaunting at home.

Paul Meriz, of the Diamond, made information before the Mayor on Saturday, charging Charles Smith with larceny. It is alleged that the accused stole from the deponent the sum of five dollars, which had been deposited in his till. The defendant wrs sent to jail for trial at court.

Pimples, Eruptions, Rough Skin.

The system being put under the influence of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for a few weeks, the skin becomes smooth, clear, soft and velvety, and being illuminated with the glow of perfect health from within, true beauty stands forth in all its glory. Nothing ever presented to the public as a beautifier of the complexion ever gave such satisfaction for the purpose as this Discovery. The effects of all medicines which operate upon the system through the medium of the blood are necessarily somewhat slow, no matter how good the remedy employed. While one to three bottles clear the skin of pimples, blotches, eruptions, yellow spots, comedones or "grubs," a dozen may possibly be required to cure some cases where the system is rotten with scrofulous or virulent blood poisons. The cure of all these diseases, however, from the common pimple to the worst scrofula is, with the use of this most potent agent, only a matter of time. Sold by all druggists. 603.

The Lightest Draft,

Most durable, finest finished and cheapest wagon in use is the Patent Iron Axle Thimble Skein Wagon, made only at the Duquesne Wagon Works, near Soldiers' Monument, Allegheny. Also, railroad and coal carts, wheelbarrows of every style made to order and on hand.

W&SAT C. Coleman & Son.

Chapped Hands.

Face, rough skin, temples, ring worm, salt rheum and other cutaneous affections cured and the skin made soft and smooth by using the *Juniper Tar Soap*, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compound now in use.

Hazzard & Caswell's

Cod Liver Oil is the best.

THE COAL MAGNATES IN CONCLAVE.

The Demands of the "Striking" Coal Diggers Refused.

Yesterday afternoon a meeting of the Coal Exchange was held at the office of Mr. Jas. Walton, John F. Dravo in the chair.

Mr. Peter Haberman offered a resolution that the coal operators of the Monongahela and Youghiogeny Valleys adhere to to the prices paid to the miners at present.

Mr. W. H. Brown thought that the demand was unjust and exorbitant, and it allowed would tend to drive the Pittsburgh operators out of the south and southwestern markets. If this was to be done let it be done now. The only alternative for the coal men was to fight it to the bitter end.

Mr. N. J. Bigley stated that the miners were paid four cents per bushel, and that at Cincinnati and other markets buyers were demanding lower prices; the coal merchants, in the present state of the market, could not afford to pay lower rates for mining. He would advocate the closing up of the mines, believing that course to be preferable to acceding to the demand of the miners.

Hon. Joseph Walton followed, reviewing the state of the coal trade, present and prospective; referred to the prevailing epidemic among horses, and in conclusion, urged dealers to stand firm for the old rates to coal miners.

A number of other gentlemen present spoke in a similar vein, after which a preamble and resolutions, the import of which was that the dealers refused to accede to the demand of the miners for an increase of wages, were adopted unanimously.

Captain Lisle learned that the works of J. S. & D. A. McDonald were paying the prices demanded by the miners, and if this be so he moved that a Committee of two be appointed to wait upon the firm. Agreed to. Messrs. Lysle and Cornell were appointed as the committee.

Adjourned.

The People's Stamp of Value.

The Government endorsement, which legalizes the sale of Plantation Bitters, is not the only stamp affixed to that famous Vegetable Tonic. It bears, in addition to that official sanction, the still more valuable stamp of public approbation. This inestimable voucher of its rare properties as a Tonic, Corrective and Alterative, is of much earlier date than the Government credential; for millions of sick persons had pronounced it the Grand Specific of the Age long before Congress thought of taxing proprietary medicines. It is unnecessary to repeat, in detail, the properties of this wonderful Vegetable Invigorant. The best reference that can be offered to those who desire the full particulars of its virtues, is the General Public. Ask those who have tried it as a remedy for dyspepsia, constipation, biliousness, intermittent fevers, nervous debility, rheumatism, sea sickness, low spirits, or loss of vital power, what Plantation Bitters has done for *them*, and be governed by the response they make to your inquiries.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PURE WHITE LEAD.

PURE WHITE LEAD.

Flaxseed Oil,	Flaxseed Oil,
Turpentine,	Turpentine,
Varnishes.	Varnishes.
Paints of all kinds,	Paints of all kinds,
Sperm and Whale Oils,	Sperm and Whale Oils.

And at the lowest prices, at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,

84 Market street, Corner Diamond.

Where also may be obtained the Purest Drugs and Medicines, selected particularly for family use; also Pure Wines and Brandies, guaranted genuine, of my own importation.

JOSEPH FLEMING,

Corner Diamond and Market street.

PURE POTASH. PURE POTASH.
PURE POTASH. PURE POTASH.

Of all kinds constantly on hand at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,

No. 84 Market street, Corner Diamond.

DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITHfield street, Pittsburgh, in back room, continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 20 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Stricture, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

CHERRY PECTORAL TROches for Cough, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and all Bronchial difficulties, are prepared by the old and celebrated druggists, Rushton & Co., of New York, and will be found superior to all others, quicker to act, surer to cure, and pleasanter to take, having none of the nauseating, offensive cubeb taste. Also Ruhton's (N. Y.) Cod Liver Oil, the purest and best. Druggists sell them. no16:d&w.

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY.

DELAMARRE'S SPECIFIC PILLS,
Prepared by Garancierre & Dupont, No. 214 Rue Lombard, Paris, and highly recommended by the entire Medical Faculty of France.

Are the very best remedy in all cases of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness; Nightly Daily or *Premature* Emissions; Sexual Weakness or *Impotency*; Weakness arising from Secret Habits and Sexual Excesses; *Relaxation* of the Genital Organs; Weak Spine; "Lime" or "Brick Dust" deposits in the Urine; "Milky Discharges," &c., and all the ghastly train of Symptoms, arising from Overuse or Excesses.

They *cure* when all other remedies fail.

Price $1 per Box.

Sent by mail, *securely sealed from all observation*, by enclosing price to the Sole General Agent for America, JOB MOSES, 18 Cortlandt St., New York. Pamphet of Advice is in each box, or will be sent Free to any address.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Are unfailing in the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Incipient Consumption and Diseases of the Lungs. They have no taste of medicine, and any child will take them. Thousand have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. *A single dose relieves in* Ten Minutes. Ask for BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS. Price 25 cents. Sent by mail for 50 cents. Address JOB MOSES,

18 Cortlandt Street, New York.

$64,260

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY!

Legalized by an Act of the Legislature.

THE MOST LIBERAL LOTTERY EVER DRAWN.

Only 7,140 Tickets and 3,080 Prizes!

To be Drawn November 20, 1872, in Covington, Ky.

One Capital Prize of $25,000.

1 Prize of	$25,000	12 Prizes of	$250		
1 "	2,150	20 "	60		
2 "	1,000	120 "	30		
2 "	500	2,610 "	6		

3,080 Prizes, amounting to $64,260.

Tickets $12. Halves $6. Quarters $3.

☞ Our Lotteries are chartered by the State, and drawn at the time named, under the supervision of sworn Commissioners.

☞ The drawings will be published in the New York, Chicago and Louisville papers.

☞ We will draw a similar scheme the last Saturday of every month during the year 1872 and 1873.

☞ Remit at our risk by Postoffice Money Order, Registered Letter, Draft or Express.

☞ Send for a Circular.

Address SMITH, SIMMONS & CO., Box 867, Covington, Ky.

oct31-tuthsd&wly

MOVABLE AND SOLID TOOTH

CIRCULAR SAWS.

Send for Catalogue with Illustrations.

R. HOE & CO 31 Gold St. N. Y.

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER

Is a regular graduate of medicine, as diploma at his office will show. His opportunities in hospital and private practice are unsurpassed in this or any other city. Back files of our city papers prove that he has been located here longer by years than any other so advertising. The establishment, library, laboratory and appointments are unrivalled in the East, unsurpassed anywhere. Age, with experience, can be relied upon, and the doctor can refer to many physicians of this and other cities, and many reputable residents. In part success and present position he stands without a competitor. His practice embraces all venereal diseases, and the resultent effects of inefficient or defective treatment, also that numerous class of cases resulting from early indiscretions, in luigence, excesses etc., etc., in mature and single life. Patients see the doctor in person privately. Communications confidential. No mercury used. Cures guaranteed. A friendly talk will cost nothing. Office central, yet retired—No. 286 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays 9 to 11 a. m. Sealed pamphlet for two stamps

MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD.

Who may marry, who not, why. Send 25 cents, Full symptoms Chronic Diseases, 100 pages, securely sealed. Ignorance kills more than war and pestilence combined. Addre s DR. WHITTIER, 286 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. mar4:lyd&wy

DR. A. SLEE,

No. 276 Penn Street.

Longer in the practice of Spinal and Chronic diseases than any physician in the city so advertising.

All forms of venereal diseases cured in the most thorough and satisfactory manner. Spermatorrhœa or nervous debility, producing Blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, noises in the head, indigestion, despondency, confusion of ideas, loss of memory, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing consumption and insanity, are permanently cured.

Long standing constitutional diseases skilfully treated, and the effects of mercury completely eradicated.

The Doctor gives particular attention to female complaints, Sterility, Amanorrhœa, Menorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, and all irregularities giving annoyance and trouble. A medical pamphlet is published in plain language on venereal diseases sent by mail for two stamps. Correspondence strictly confidential.

Diseases of the Chest.

Consumption being the name applied to a peculiar condition of the blood in which it has lost its vitalizing, or life-giving power for the reproduction of itself and the various organs, and the nourishment of the body, hence the debility and loss of flesh. An experience of two thousand years proves that no medicine yet discovered will restore it.

THE PROCESS OF ENGRAFTING WILL.

Let those interested inquire at 276 Penn Avenue

ON MARRIAGE.

Happy Relief to Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circular sent free, in sealed envelopes.

Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.—an Institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. apar12:eod&w-6m

A Book for the Million.

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

A Private Counsellor to the Married or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries, in producing and preventing offspring; preserving the complexion, &c.

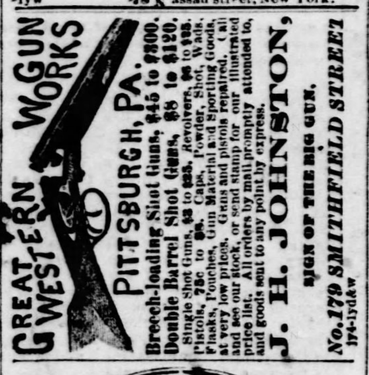
This is an interesting work of two hundred and sixty pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage; still it is a book that ought to be under lock and key, and not laid carelessly about the house.

Sent to any one (free of postage) for Fifty Cents. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, 12 N. 8th St., St. Louis, Mo

AVOID QUACKS.

A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address

J. H. REEVES,
78 Nassau street, New York.
-1yw


GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Breech-loading Shot Guns, $45 to $200.
Double Barrel Shot Guns, $8 to $120.
Single shot Guns, $3 to $25. Revolvers, $5 to $15.
Pistols, Pocket, Gun Material and Sporting Goods, at very low prices. Guns and pistols repaired. Call and see our stock, or send stamp for our illustrated price list. All orders by mail promptly attended to, and goods sent to any point by express.
SIGN OF THE BIG GUN.
J. H. JOHNSTON,
No. 179 SMITHFIELD STREET

Cheap Farms, Free Homes

On the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, 12,000,000 acres of the best Farming and Mineral Lands in America.

2,000,000 Acres in Nebraska, in the Platte Valley, now for sale.

MILD CLIMATE! FERTILE SOIL,

for grain growing and Stock Raising unsurpassed by any in the United States.

Cheaper in Price, more favorable terms given and more convenient to market than can be found elsewhere.

Free Homesteads for Actual Settlers.

The best location for Colonies—Soldiers entitled to a homestead of 160 acres.

Send for the New Descriptive Pamphlet, with new maps, published in English, German, Swedish and Danish. Address,

O. F. DAVIS,
Land Com'r U. P. R. R. Co., Omaha, Neb.
sep20-eod&w-3m

To Printers,

Binders & Publishers

The subscribers manufacture Rotary Printing Presses, with from two to ten impression cylinders. Also, Perfecting Presses of various descriptions, with two or more impression cylinders, to be used with type or stereotype, and with one to six feeders or with rolls of paper.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE

CYLINDER PRESSES.

Bed and Platen Power Press for book work. New Stop Cylinder Press, with table distribution, and from four to ten form rollers for the finest illustrated newspapers and the best book and wood cut work. Small Job, Card, Railroad Ticket and Coupon Presses. Single Large Hand Cylinder Press and Single Hand Cylinder Railway Press, for newspapers of moderate circulation, printing by hand power 800 impressions per hour. Also, furnish every article required in printing offices, (including type) Patent Lithographic Power Presses, Hydraulic and Screw Presses,

BOOK-BINDERS' MACHINERY.

Also, Machinery for Electrotypers and Stereotypers. Cast Steel Saws with Improved Inserted Teeth.

The above are all manufactured on our premises, under our personal supervision, of the best material and workmanship. Illustrated catalogues sent on application.

R. HOE & CO.

OFFICE AND WAREROOMS,

29 and 31 Gold St., N. Y.

Manufactories on Grand, Sheriff and Lombard treets. N.Y. oct5

$300,000!

MISSOURI STATE LOTTERY

Legalized by State Authority and Drawn in Public at St. Louis.

Grand Single Number Scheme!
50,000 NUMBERS.
Class L to be Drawn November 30, 1872.

5,880 Prizes, Amounting to $300,000.

1 prize of	$50,000	500 prizes of	$ 100
1 prize of	12,450	9 prizes of	1,000
1 prize of	10,000	9 prizes of	500
1 prize of	7,500	9 prizes of	300
4 prizes of	5,000	9 prizes of	250
4 prizes of	2,500	25 prizes of	200
20 prizes of	1,000	25 prizes of	150
20 prizes of	500	150 prizes of	100
40 prizes of	250	5,000 prizes of	10

Tickets $10. Half Tickets $5. Quarters $2 50.

☞ Our lotteries are chartered by the State, are always drawn at the time named, and all drawings are under the supervision of sworn commissioners.

☞ The official drawing will be published in the St. Louis papers, and a copy of Drawing sent to purchasers of tickets.

☞ We will draw a similar scheme the last day of every month during the year 1872.

☞ Remit at our risk by POST OFFICE MONEY ORDERS, REGISTERED LETTER DRAFT or EXPRESS. Send for circular. Address.

MURRAY, MILLER & CO.,
Post Office Box 2466 ST. LOUIS, MO.
may-

THE ANDERSON SASH BALANCE,

Supercedes Weights and Boxes.

Is a perfectly even Balance at all points. Is neat, simple, durable and cheap. Can be placed in any window at any time. Is noiseless and obeys the slightest touch. Is easily applied and will not get out of order.

In ordering state the exact LENGTH and WEIGHT of the sash for which the BALANCES are wanted.

Anderson Balance Man'fg Co.,

Twenty-Ninth and Railroad Sts.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sample and Sales Rooms No. 70 Smithfield street.

NOTICE—APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO THE next Legislature to the State of Pennsylvania for a charter for the Etna Savings Bank, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the privilege of increasing the same to two hundred thousand dollars, and to be located in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny. je25mow

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature for the creation of a corporation by the name and style of "The Home Real Estate and Savings Bank," to be located in the city of Pittsburgh. The object of the corporation shall be the purchase and sale of real estate, in connection with banking or discounting privilege. The amount of capital stock to be fixed at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments or all the time than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine. ct19-1yW

BOSTON IN FLAMES.

Continued from Third Page.

Geo S Murlow & Co	200,000
Albert S Pratt	20,000
J C Judkson & Co	10,000
Bliss, Whiting, McKenna & Co	200,000
Leland, Alcon & Bates	200,000
J C Homes & Co	200,000
Smith, Stebbens & Co	20,000
Dunny, Rice & Co	250,000
Harding, Cuiley & Co	350,000
Pierce, Harding & Co	200,000
Gorring & Green	75,000
Stafford, Nattc & Wilson	200,000
Sargent Bros & Co	500,000
A Fadkaw & Co	30,000
Geo N Sutler	50,000
Eugene Chapin	40,000
Morce, Hammond & Co	150,000
Stiles, Beal & Homer	15,000
Ewing, Wise & Fuller	50,000
Rothwell, Lutner, Potter & Co	150,000
Stretcker Bros	75,000
E A Mansfield	10,000
J Skinner & Co	20,000
Thomas Keily & Co	25,000
David M Hodgeman	10,000
Murer, Beals & Hackett	20,000
E. F. Messenger & Co	20,000
Chaffer & Whiting	20,000
Lewis Brown & Co	50,000
Severy Foster & Bowman	150,000
Rice, Incker & Co	20,000
C. F. Wilker & Co	100,000
Morris & Milslin	70,000
Fry, Phillips & Co	200,000
Hollowell & Coburn	400,000
Thomas H. Taylor	5,000
Nicholas Parker & Dupee	100,000
Rogers & Co	200,000
George W. Bond & Co	100,000
Heyer Bro's	200,000
Gilbert Lovejoy & Co	15,000

Other Losses.

The following is a partial list of other firms who are burned out on Devonshire street: M. C. Hood & Co., Hunt, Tweelhall & Co., J. B. Palmer, E. W. Wheelock, James Tyler, Thos. Sprague, Burr, Brown & Co., Joseph Walker & Co., Despering, Bland & Co., George C. Richardson & Co., Floyd Bros. & Co., John Keene, Dendrich & Co., A. D. Peck & Co., Milton & Taylor, Hayer & Co., B. F. Bennett & Tilden, M. Lowry & Co, No. 101, linens, carpets, etc; M. C. Heod & Co. 99, shirts, corsets etc.; Hunt, Twitchell & Co., 97; Boston Elastic Fabric Company, 95; John J. Keefe & Co. 100, trunks, etc.; Amariah, Storris & Co., 95; Floyd Bros. & Co., 92; Miller & Tildon, 90, shirts, etc.; A. D. Peck & Co., 98; J. B. Palmer & Co., and J. L. Tyler, 89, trunks; Wheelock & Co., tailors trimmings, 87; Thomas Sprague & Co., 74 saddlers, etc.; Barr, Brown & Co., 83; Hendrick & Co., and Hogan & Co., 82; Bennett & Tildon, 80; Barr Bros. & Co., trimming goods; Gardner, Brewer & Co., A. Hamilton & Co., and Melerdy, Hixon & Co, 188; Webb & Nill, 110; Morse, Johnson & Co., and Burr, Taft & Co., 111; Peter C. Jones & Co., 102; Leonard, Rice & Co., 107; J. H. A. Tappan & Co., 105; F. A. Leigh & Co., 103 Morton place; Holt, Mitchell & Co, 22; leather, rubber and cotton hose, Amariah Stories 18, card, cardboards and fancy posters; Thomas Sprague & Co., saddlery and hardware; J. S. Syler, trunk manufacturer; Joseph Walker & Co., dry goods and gents' furnishing goods.

High street—Davis & Co.; Williams, Herrings & Reed, Geo. T. Clark, Elms & Co., lastings; S. Spalding & Barnstead, sole leather; Homer Myth, hides; C. L. Hathaway Sons, Hevar & Co., leather; Flint & Catin, Thomas E. Proctor, Chandler & Boynton, Richardson Doyle & Co., N. N. & C. H. Johnson, leather; Knowiton & Lane, W. S. Boyce & Sons, 26; Lenox & Co, goat kid; Southwick & Sands, Way, herring & Reed.

On Congress street, Fry, Phillips & Co., hardware and agents for Ames' plows, shovels, &c.; Holland & Coburn, wool; Thomas N. Tyler, wool; Nichols, Parker & Bupee, wool; Rogers & Co., importers and jobbers; W. B. Spinner & Co., J. B. Cook, stained and cut glass; Wm. Hilton & Co., wool, Bailey & Jenkins, wool; John McEnnis & Co., T. R. Marvin & Sons, printers; John Maxwell, silk; Williams, White, Osborne & Co., leather; Nichols & Miller' painters; Haddock & Briggs, D. A. Quin & Co., Woodbury & Clifford, smiths, M. A. Harsom, Clark & Andrews, crockery; Perkins building, C. C. Pries & Co; J. R. Nichols & Co, chemists; Field, Taylor & Wharton, G. Blackburn & Co., wool, Lockwood & Clark, wool; Morse & Denny wool; Andrew J. Morse & Co., A. M. Neilson & Co., Hapgood & Co., boots and shoes.

Pearl street—Brewer & Co., Jas. Vila & Co., A. Hamilton & Co., Hosmer & Werch, J. R. Brigalow, Hoyden & Co, Henry Comera y & Co., Hoyt, Wheeler & Bradley, S. P. Baldwin, New England Type Foundry, Clark & Warren, Gordon, Rogers & Co., Gamager Bros., Benedict & Burnham, Welden Bros., Walker & Co., Sidney, Fish & Co., Price & Co., Walter Holbrook, Floyd & Co., Mann, Bowers & Sawig, Lankin, Foster & Co., Barfield & Farwell, the Boston & Sandwich Glass Co, Thomas Flint & Co., Hunt & Russell, O. A. Bingham & Co., Sanford, Soul & Co., J. B. Park & Co., Rowe & Waugh, Leeds & Ross, Sherman & Co., J. D. Beiss & Co., New England Co., Lindsley & Gibbs, Dennison & Co., Wright & Potter, Francis & Walton, Geo. B Brown & Co., T. D. Ellis & Co., Payne, Beller & Co., E. D Putnam & Co., Wells & Wilbeir and O. S. Rand.

Arch Street—Boone, Cannal & Co., J. S. Goff, O. B. Grinnell & Sons, George B. Winslow & Co.

Franklin street—Leilane, Allen & Bale, Nos. 53 and 55; J. C. Howe & Co., 51; Smith, Stibbins & Co., 45 and 47; Deming, Rice & Co., 49; Books & Co., same; Harding, Colby Co, 43, commission merchants; Pierce, Hardy & Co., 41; Gowery & Grew, 39; Safford, Nutt & Wilson, 37; Richardson, Bird & Co., J. H. Rayson & Co., George B. Watson, Patrick Donahue; White, Brown & Co., Desher Abbott, James Lovett & Co., the Emigrants' Savings Bank, Wm. H. Martin & Co., Watson & Clark, printers; Mondell, Dwinnell & Co., Kennall, Barrows & Co., Chick & Andrews, Matthew Ormsby & Sons, Bliss, Whiting, McKenna & Co., No. 35, clothiers; Barriage Brothers & Co., 33, woolens.

Milk street—Some of the most prominent firms on Milk street, between Washington and Devonshire streets burned are Ordway Bros., wholesale milliners; Brawe & Teleston, publishers; F. C. Doggett, trunk manufacturers; J. Cooper, plumber; William Hackley, straw works; Bowden & Brown, Sleeper, Fisk & Co., Stephenson Bros., D. P. Ives & Co., Despeaux, Blake & Co., A. Williamson & Co., Rice, Kendall & Co., paper dealers; Rice, Goddard & Co., painters; French & Coffer, saddlery, hardware and carriage trimmings, Armstrong & Co., lithographers; M. T. Washington & Co., tags, gun labels etc.

There were also many other firms doing business of more or less importance. Most of these will perish either by fire or explosion.

The Banks Destroyed

are the National Bank of North America, No. 75 Franklin street, and the National Revere Bank, No. 75 Franklin street.

At two o'clock this morning the chances were that the Continental National Bank, 51 Chauncy street, and Emigrant Savings Bank, 17 Franklin street, would also succumb to the flames. At this hour a hasty visit in the neighborhood of the southern boundary of the fire, reveals the fact that the flames had not extended far up Kingston, Columbia and Lincoln streets in a southerly direction, but had burned along the ends of those streets, making progress over Broad street to the water front, all through South Cove district, where the wooden buildings are numberless. There were in action numerous steamers to prevent the spread of the fire sideways, and keep it out of a thickly populated district. The United States Hotel was the nearest public building in the line of the fire spreading sideways, and many of the guests or occupants were active in moving their trunks and other small baggage to places more secure.

A Visit to Summer Street

Shows the fire to have advanced on the south side as far west as Hovey's dry good store, the upper portion of which building was then on fire. The wind had moderated some, but the fire seemed to be fast eating its way towards Washington street, in which were the firms of Stearns & Co, Martin, Walker & Co., Wm. R. Stearns & Co., Thore, Crump & Co., and a large number of firms doing business in the upper portion of the buildings would be swept away. The fire appears to be making to the rear of those buildings. If not checked the extensive place of Jordan, Marsh & Co., in Central Court and extending to Washington street, stands in imminent danger of destruction.

After repeated solicitations of business men, owners of real estate and others, the chief engineer, Domerell, just before two o'clock gave orders to rope off the streets leading into Milk street, preparatory to

Blowing Up the Buildings

on the south side of that street. A body of United States marines, from the navy yard, marched up Washington street about three o'clock and tendered their services for police duty, which tender was immediately accepted.

Extent of the Fire Southwardly and Eastwardly.

12 A. M.—At this hour the progress of the fire southward has been checked and also in a great measure towards the southeast, the extreme limit of devastation in that direction being the Erie Railroad depot, extending however on the road and burning the bridge. Then it runs along Broad street to India, taking all the intermediate wharves and destroying a few vessels. The fire has worked around the new postoffice building and reached the northern side of Water street. The large building on the corner of Congress and Water streets is in flames and will have to go.

Assistance for the Exhausted Firemen.

Engine No. 4, of Providence, has reached the scene of the fire, and there are numerous hand engines present from towns in this State. Lynn has sent two steamers and a hose carriage. No one branch of business suffers so extensively as the boot and shoe and hide and leather trades. The loss here must exceed the greater one sustained by the dry goods jobbers. In the early hours of the morning

Plundering by Thieves

Became general and the firms who had removed their stock to places of supposed security out of doors, were the victims of these predatory rascals. Arrests by the police became so numerous that it was impossible to accommodate them all, and they were, therefore, discharged from custody after making restitution of the stolen property. Contrary to previous reports, all the dwellings on Kingston street are saved. The same is fortunately the case on Lincoln street. All the residences of the Fort Hill section so-called, including Gridley, High and Broad streets, have been destroyed, rendering hundreds of

Families Homeless and Destitute.

On Washington street the fire was checked by five o'clock this morning in a southerly direction. It had not reached beyond Summer street. The buildings on the southerly side of the latter street and west of them remained standing untouched by the flames, with the exception of the three nearest Chauncy. These were burned out though the walls remained standing and there was no further danger in this direction. On Washington street the building of the American Watch Company on the north-easterly corner of Washington and Summer streets has been completely gutted, but the walls remained. North of this on Washington street, on the same side all were destroyed as far as the *Transcript* building, though portions of the walls of some of the buildings were left. Both Washington and Summer streets were filled with bricks, mortar and huge stones to the depth of several feet. A portion of the front of

Trinity Church

is standing alone to mark the location of the late beautiful edifice.

Before five o'clock the fire found its way across Water street, and caught upon the window casings and roof finish of Simmon's block, in which were the Boston Carpeting Company's office and the Hide and Leather Bank, and before an hour was passed the whole building was enwrapped.

At a quarter to six the building on the opposite corner of Congress, where was the Shawmut bank and W. E. Lawrence & Co's store, caught and in ten minutes all hope of saving it was gone. Northward towards the postoffice and State street swept the flames and all hopes of stopping them by water was shut off forever.

At six o'clock the walls of the stone block, where was S. Norwells store, fell with a crash which sent sparks, dust and flames far heavenward. Just before this the fire took directly opposite on the northerly corner of Federal and Milk streets and began its career toward Kilby and Broad streets. These were the northeasterly limits at six o'clock, but as the outer lines of the flames change with every moment there is no telling where the fire might be in half an hour. State, Devonshire, Congress and Kilby streets and Congress Square were as far as merchandize was concerned,

On Wheels and Afoot.

for everybody was moving whatever was portable. A large party of men were engaged in tearing down signs in the vicinity of Milk, Broad and Kilby streets, and around Liberty Square. The building totally destroyed on Devonshire street, between Milk and Water streets, were the Home Insurance Company, Eastern Express Company and the National Bank of the Commonwealth. On Milk street on the south side, the buildings now in the path of the flames, and certain to burn, are those occupied by T. G. Caldwell & Co., Gilman Bros., William B Williams, S E Pierce & Sons, Union Glass Company, and Harrington & Dana

The Parties Burned Out on Milk Street

in addition to those previously mentioned are H M Clark & Co, R B Carren, Grant, Warren & Co, D H Sparhawk, T S Newell, Hyde, Hutchinson & Co, Hill, Clark & Co, A P Taylor, Lawrence & Co.

On Congress street, between Milk and Water, were the Exeter Machine Works, Dillinger & Co, J P Marshall & Bro, Thomas & Talbot, Maples & Shaw, Spaulding & Co. Rogers, Bush & Co, Locke & Co, the Great Western Despatch Freight Express, T B Wilder, T W Ripley. On Water street was Hide & Leather Bank, mercantile agency, the Boston car spring company, the Boston *Post* building, the Hope Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Boston bottle works, Edward M. Smith, the New England Truck Company, Vincent Lafarm. The following parties on Water street have been burned out out, or must go speedily: Heman S. Doane, J. M. Cushing, John B. Callender, Small & Appleton, and the kerosene lamp store company, of Kilby street.

The Western Union Telegraph Company, fearing the destruction of their premises, removed their instruments to the Providence Depot.

Steam engines are arriving from all directions. The steamer Kearsarge, from Portsmouth, No. 4, has just arrived and gone to work. The men who came with her report that

The Light of the Fire

could be seen from Portsmouth. A steamer from Portland is coming on a Pullman train. The Boston *Traveller* has sent its moveable property to Charlestown. The Mount Vernon National Bank, at 183 Washington street, is destroyed. An attempt to blow up Currier & Trott's jewelry store, corner of Milk and Washington streets, this morning, was unsuccessful, the explosion spending its force through the windows, scarcely jarring the solid walls. The windows in the neighborhood were all shattered by the concussion. Superintendent Forrestall did

A Noble Work

in sending out all the city teams at an early hour and keeping them at work all through the night and early in the morning removing goods to the stable yards. It is estimated that at least one million dollars' worth were saved by the prompt and efficient action taken by Forrestall. Several of the attempts to blow up buildings met with the ill success that attended the experiment on the corner of Milk and Washington streets, the windows only being shattered.

A Visit to the North End of the Fire

at seven o'clock showed that it was not progressing with anything like the previous rapidity, having advanced not more than a hundred feet into Congress street between Water and State streets during the proceeding hour and a half. The heat had none of that fierce, terrible intensity which had been devouring the buildings so rapidly. The same state of affairs was found to exist on Milk street. The building on the southern side of the street below Pearl street, which had caught as early as half past five o'clock, were burnings slowly in comparison with the way their near neighbors went, and their walls were all intact. An immense number of streams of water were being poured on the fire from every possible point, an engine from some other city or town being seen at every corner and these seem to be having a good effect.

It was rumored about six o'clock that

The Old South Church

had been mined in readiness to blow up, but on inquiry it was found that those in charge had resolved to risk the matter on that corner, and look to the protection of the heavy walls of the *Transcript* office opposite. The proprietors of the *Transcript* did not remove of any of their material. It was packed, however, and lowered into the cellar and some of it may be saved from destruction.

The "Post" Building

will be nearly destroyed although the walls may remain standing. It has been announced that the progress of the fire was entirely stopped in a south easterly direction, and there is no more danger of spreading northward on Broad and Purchase streets. All efforts at estimating the losses and insurance are futile at this time.

Having given the march of the fire fiend, most readers will readily recall the names of a great majority of business firms on the prominent streets through which it passed. We hope to be enabled to give a list as full as it is possible to obtain of the sufferers, the losses, insurances, &c. The flames are progressing with unabated fury certainly toward State street.

At a quarter past eight o'clock it had reached in a nearly straight line from Congress street through Lindall to Kilby street and Liberty square, both sides being on fire. The rear of the postoffice on Lindall street is burning, it having become necessary to blow up the building at the corner of Congress street and Congress square. It was mined and exploded shortly before nine. The large granite front building at the corner of Lincoln and Kilby streets, occupied by Vincent & Hutchins, insurance brokers, I. Wiley, Edwards and several others was also blown up at nine o'clock, though the effect of the blast was apparently of no material advantage. The inside was shattered, but the walls and much of the wood-work was left standing, the latter in a condition to accelerate rather than retard the progress of the fire. The flames are making their way, with gains, certainly to the corner of Broad and State streets. It will, in all probability, strike State street near the corner of Kilby street, it being three doors distant at nine o'clock. An effort is being made to arrest the progress of the fire by blowing up the brick building which is the third from the State street front, but three explosions failed to make the desired impression. Nearly every building back of State street front, between Congress and Broad, have already been ruined, while

Kegs of Powder, With the Match in Readiness.

for lighting, are caught under a large number of the buildings in the vicinity of Broad street ready to rend them to pieces. Quite a distance off Kilby street front, next State stfeet where the fire is the hottest, is of heavy granite, with but little ornamental wood work to catch the flames, but next to it is a very high granite building belonging to the Shoe & Leather Exchange, and is separated from the raging fire by it.

On Milk street the fire has passed below the corner of Oliver on both sides, and is very hot with only a single small block of buildings between it and Broad. Right in this vicinity are many large stores filled with oils, paints or liquors, and if these are caught there seems to be no possible way to stop the progress of the flames before they reach the water in this direction, but there is yet a small chance to save State street by fearlessness and promptness. In the square formed by Doane, State, Kilby and Broad street, at nine o'clock there was only one building on fire, and that had just commenced at the corner of Kilby and Doane streets. In other quarters the fire seems to have somewhat subsided, or at least reached its extreme limit. If not stopped by some superhuman effort in Kilby street the following banks will have to succumb to the fire fiend: Atlantic National, Atlas National, Eagle National and the Shoe and Leather National. There are also large numbers of insurance companies in the same street, threatened with the same disaster. The Merchants' Exchange, including the Postoffice has gone. The mails, however, have been saved.

The Postoffice

will open in Faneuil Hall to-morrow.

8 o'clock.—The fire is sweeping up Devonshire street, Congress and Water streets, and the Merchants' Exchange, on State street is threatened.

11 o'clock.—It is believed that the fire is now so far under control that it will not cross State street.

By half-past 11 o'clock, the progress of the fire towards the water in the direction of Kilby and Central streets seems to be effectually stopped, and streams of water were used in extinguishing the flames

Among the Ruins

which present appearance of utter devastation. The principal losers at this point at this point are H. Samuel, cigar maker; J. P. P. Dubue, agent for Burkhart's lager beer; Reed & Bewon, commission merchants, and the Commercial Printing House, all situated in a four story brick on the South corner of Central and Kilby streets. On the opposite corner is another four story brick building, which is completely demolished inside. It was occupied by the following parties: P. T. Hawley, saloon; Aborn, Fay & Co., commision merchants; J. B. Miles, printers; F. P. Hall, solicitor of patents; H. C. Dare, Sr., baker; Waylard & Norton, and Flint & Hall. This building is numbered 30 Kilby street. There are several adjoining blocks, the windows of which are badly shattered by the explosion. In some of them scarcely a whole pane of glass remains. On Kilby street the walls of the blocks numbering from 23 to 29, inclusive are partially standing but the interiors are almost

Entirely Ruined.

Those were occupied by Geo. White, Williams, importer of saddlery, and Hardware, Wm. Warren, G. Tuckerman & Co., B. S. Sargent, Geo. W. Brown, E. Saver, coal and wood dealers; Union store Co., and Gray & Co., cotton brokers. By the most strenuous exertions the firemen succeeded in subduing the flames about the post office so that by noon nothing was discernable in the interior in the way of blaze and strong hopes are entertained that the building will be saved though various departments in the inside will be thoroughly drenched with water.

Shortly after two o'clock

A Meeting of Citizens

was held in the Mayor's parlor in City Hall, His Honor Mayor Gaston being present and Chief Engineer Domerell occupying the informal presidency.

On a motion of Gen. Burt, a retail of citizens was authorized to take charge of all the streets leading directly to the fire, and have exclusive control of them with the assistance of the police, with authority to take any action they might see fit in the emergency. The detail consisted of Gen. Burt, Alderman Jinks, Col. Shepard and other well known citizens, and each one has control of the intersecting streets with full liberty to use power in the stoppage of the devouring element in case they should consider it expedient and with the consent of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department.

It was also authorized that in case of necessity the military should be called out.

At the above meeting his honor, Mayor Gaston expressed his perfect willingness to call out the the military to relieve the policemen and he even desired to issue the order at one o'clock this morning, but as none of the military officers present, knew how their men could be notified before to-day (Monday) the matter was held in abeyance and it is very much more than probable they will have to go on duty this forenoon.

5 A. M.—The report of the buildings blown up, indicating that gunpowder was being used to stop the fire, was heard at a few minutes past three o'clock and was

The Most Welcome Sound of the Night

for it betokened a fearless, honest, radical effort to save Boston from Chicago's fate. Two discharges were made in a block on Devonshire street; and these threw the building partially down, but without apparent benefit, for the flames jumped over the gap almost instantly. The building was close to the fire, and unless blocks more distant are speedily prostrated, the effect of course will be simply nothing. The train was laid in Federal street about two o'clock, and the street immediately cleared for action. At 3:45 o'clock this morning the destruction of the buildings in the path of the conflagration, by the explosion of gunpowder, was begun in good earnest, the shocks

Shaking the City to Its Foundation.

It is to be hoped the city may be saved by this means. Nothing else will. The firemen, though exhausted by their arduous labors, are still working with a will, but it is plain to be seen that water alone offers no weapon powerful enough to fight the fire fiend.

At 4:05 o'clock a most terrific explosion took place, which undoubtedly did good service.

At 4.30 o'clock the buildings on Devonshire street were blown to atoms. A determined effort is being made to prevent the further progress of the flames northward.

The "Transcript" Building

caught fire just before four o'clock, the flames bursting into the rear and spreading with such rapidity that all hopes of saving it were at once dispelled.

At Four O'Clock

this morning the fire extended from Washington street on the west to the wharves on the east, and from Milk street on the north to the Hartford and the Erie railroad bridge on the south, the area of burnt district being roughly estimated at two hundred acres. The estimate of a well known real estate man is that the loss on the buildings will average $12 per foot for this area, and, therefore, we have a

Grand Total Loss on Buildings

alone upwards of one hundred million dollars. So fierce is the march of the flames and irresistable that the merchants on Oliver street when they first were made aware of the danger essayed to move their goods but could not on account of the heat, and therefore their stocks burned where they were. At an early hour in the evening the State printing office was destroyed.

The Fire Under Control.

1 P. M.—The conflagration was got under control at about one o'clock, having in the space of fifteen hours destroyed hundreds of the costliest and most substantial warehouses in the country, and temporarily paralyzing three of the leading mercantile interests—the shoe and leather, wool, and dry goods trades. It is said that there is not one wholesale shoe and leather establishment left in Boston. The wool trade has suffered in an equal degree, and the dry good jobbing houses left are few and far between.

The Ninth regiment with detachments from other regiments amounting to 1,200 men are on duty for the protection of property and the preservation of order.

Another Meeting.

BOSTON, November 10.—A meeting of the prominent citizens was held in the city hall this afternoon, presided over by Mayor Gaston, at which encouraging speeches were made and energetic action urged in order to alleviate the sufferings of the needy as well as for re-building the burnt district.

A Numerous Relief Committee

was appointed of which Wm. Gray is chairman. The Committee will hold daily sessions. A bureau of relief is also organized of which ex-Mayor Norcross is treasurer.

The new postoffice and sub-Treasury building was for a long time exposed to the fierce flames and smoke but was scarcely scorched. This massive fire proof structure saved the Boston Morning *Post* building directly opposite, and helped in preventing the fire from reaching State street. The old South Church also escaped though several times given up for lost. The costly and beautiful *Transcript* building and Currier & Trotts jewelry establishment on the opposite corner of Milk street, were burned. The Eastern Express office was saved, though reported at one time as burned. Two steam fire engines came from Portland with four hundred of her leading citizens, headed by Mayor Kingsburry, to proffer every aid in their power.

LOSSES AND INSURANCE.

Loss Nearly $100,000,000. Insurance About $12,000,000.

BOSTON, November 10.—10:30 P. M.—The fire was got under control a little after midday and has not extended since. The following are the general boundaries of the conflagration: The whole length and both sides of Summer street, across Federal and nearly down to Drake's wharf, and thence in nearly a direct line to Ft. Hill; along Hamilton and Batterymarch to Kilby street, as far as Lindall and Central streets and from Milk to Summer on Washington street. Within these boundaries, an area of nearly seventy acres, every building is consumed.

Chicago proffers by telegraph sympathy and aid.

Fire engines by special train from New York arrived this morning.

The loss is now estimated at between eighty and ninety millions of dollars; insurance at from ten million to twelve million of dollars.

A good many persons were buried and several killed.

NEW YORK, November 10.—The *Spectator*, insurance newspaper, in summing up the losses by the fire at Boston, gives the following facts: The Firemen's Fund company of San Francisco lose $75,000; Alps of New York $43,500; Fairfield County $50,000; Exchange $10,000; Citizens $200,000. The State Insurance company will not exhaust its surplus. The Artic loses $75,000; Phoenix, of Broadway, $450,000; Manhattan of this city $30,000; Resolute $14,000. The North British and Mercantile a year ago had nearly six millions risk in Boston. The Commercial of this city will not exhaust its surplus. The Germania, Hanover and Republic companies will continue their business. The Howard company has no losses.

The *Spectator* says the disaster to the insurance companies does not warrant the great apprehensions felt as to its consequences. The majority of risks are said to be in local companies, and the aggregate is distributed among a very large numbers of offices. The majority of the New York and other companies outside of Boston will withstand the shock, including the companies doing business in Boston in other States and those of that city. "There are," says the *Spectator*," one hundred and ninety-two companies affected by the fire. Their combined assets amounting to $157,220,156. The *Spectator* estimates that the insurance loss by the Boston fire will amount to one hundred million dollars. The district burned is much smaller than that destroyed at Chicago, but the contents are of greater value per block. The loss will fall heaviest on the Boston companies, the greater part of which confine their business entirely to that section. The leading companies may be expected to stand with few if any exceptions.

All the Hartford Companies Safe.

HARTFORD, Conn., November 10.—There has been great excitement here all day over the Boston Fire. In insurance circles there was at first great anxiety felt. When the officers obtained a correct report of the fire limits and had examined their books there was at once a feeling of relief, as the loss s were not so great as had been anticipated. Every company here will go through in safety, but many who were depending upon January dividends will suffer great disappointment. The Connecticut Company loses the least and will pay every dollar out of their surplus. The National's losses are $125,000, and its surplus $110,000. The Orient loses $150,000 and has a surplus of just about that amount. The Phœnix Insurance Company will, to-morrow, issue the following circular to their agents:

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY,
HARTFORD, Conn., November 11th.

To the Agents of the Company:

GENTLEMEN: We have advices from our agent in Boston, which are confirmed by records at this office, that our policies in the burnt district will not exceed $500,000. Our net assets, after deducting all liabilities previous to this fire, are upwards of $1,400,000.

(Signed) THOMAS KELLOG,
President.

It is probable that the loss will be much less than the aggregate of the policies, as large stocks of goods were removed. The Hartford Company has issued the following circular to its agents:

Our entire amount at risk in the burnt district and vicinity is six hundred thousand. From the latest information received our probable loss is about $500,000. The old Hartford has $2,355,000 assets, and will meet its engagements promptly, as it did in Chicago.

(Signed.) GEO. L. CHASE,
President.

The actual losses, though not definitely ascertained, but carefully approximated, will not exceed, $750,000. The total losses by the Hartford companies will not exceed two million dollars. They are all safe.

CHICAGO CONDOLES.

Heartfelt Sympathy for Boston from a Sister City in Misfortune.

CHICAGO, November 10.—News of the terrible conflagration in Boston did not reach the public here until this morning's papers containing reports up to an early hour to-day were distributed. The news spread rapidly, however, and soon crowds of excited people gathered in front of the telegraph and newspaper offices, and eagerly read and repeated the bulletins giving the main points of the fearful disaster, so terribly similar to that which overwhelmed this city exactly thirteen months ago. Among the crowds were hundreds of our business men, many of whom were interested in Boston houses known to be situated within the boundaries of the fiery storm which was sweeping away millions, and many anxious faces were turned to the faithful bulletins which chronicled the terrible story "The fire still rages." Expressions of sympathy were heard on every hand, but the locality of the fire led to the belief that the amount of personal suffering involved was comparatively small, and that there was cause for congratulation that though the pecuniary loss was immense, there would be few or none houseless and suffering for the necessaries of life, as was the case with so many thousands in the Chicago fire.

Mayor Medill was at the office of the Western Union Telegraph at an early hour, and as soon as he could ascertain that a dispatch would reach the Mayor of Boston, he sent the following:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CHICAGO,
Sunday, Nov. 10th, 1:30 P. M.

To the Mayor of Boston:

The people of Chicago tender their sympathy and all the material aid in their power to your afflicted people in this hour of their fearful misfortune. In what way can we help you most? I have called a public meeting for noon, to-morrow, to consider ways and means of assistance.

(Signed.) JOSEPH MEDILL,
Mayor.

All the papers have issued extras giving every detail received, which are eagerly sought for.

Broken Out Again.

RAGING WITH GREAT VIOLENCE

Gas Going Out All Over the City.

THREE TERRIBLE GAS EXPLOSIONS

The Flames Cross Washington Street Toward Temple Place.

AN ENTIRE VALUABLE BLOCK DOOMED.

BOSTON, November 11.—2:30 A. M.—The fire has again broken out in the stores of Marsh & Co.. and Shrive, Crump & Low, jewelers, and is raging violently. It i hoped, however, that the fire department will be able to keep it under.

The gas is going out all over the city.

Another Block in Danger.

BOSTON, November 11.—3.00 A. M.—Fire broke out afresh from three terrible gas explosions in the rear of Jordan, Marsh & Co.'s store. The fire crossed Washington street, toward Temple Place, and gained rapidly. It now looks as if the whole block toward the Commons would go.

Temple Place Doomed.

3:40 A. M.—As seen from Providence depot, where the Western Union Company has established their office, the flames are higher and apparently spreading.

The reports are that the whole block on Washington street and Temple place will be destroyed.

A MONEY PANIC POSSIBLE.

Secretary Boutwell Declares he will do all he can to Sustain the Banking and Insurance Interests, that Suffer by the Boston Fire.

WASHINGTON, November 10.—The entire community was to-day startled by the news of the great fire in Boston. The desire to learn particulars was intense, especially among the citizens of Massachusetts, sojourning in Washington, including Secretary Boutwell.

Many dispatches have been received by the Secretary of the Treasury from bankers and insurance companies, both in Boston and New York, saying that there is quite a panic in those cities. The Secretary telegraphed them that there is no reason for the panic, and advises them not to yield, as he will do all he can to sustain them. Secretary Boutwell intended leaving Washington to-morrow, to remain until Friday, on matters of importance, but he will not now do so, as business originating in the Boston fire may require his presence in this city. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Richardson, was to have left Boston for Washington last night. He has been telegraphed by the Secretary to remain there. If he has already left Boston, he will be intercepted by telegram and requested to return.

Fears of a Stock Panic in Wall Street To-Day.

NEW YORK, November 10.—The news of the great conflagration in Boston caused the most intense excitement here, greater even than that caused by the intelligence of the Chicago fire. From an early hour this morning crowds gathered at the principal hotels and leading newspaper offices eagerly looking for intelligence. The Associate Press bulletins were hoisted up at brief intervals at various newspaper offices and eagerly scanned by the interested crowd. By noon when it was supposed that the loss by the Boston fire was already greater than the terrible calamity in Chicago, New York presented more the aspect of a business day than of Sabbath. In commercial circles the utmost interest and marked consternation prevailed, as it is universally felt that the business interests of this city would suffer very materially from the disaster to Boston.

Wall street men were intensely excited, and congregated during the day and evening at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The general impresson was that to-morrow will witness a panic in the stock market. Settlements were made to-day on Pacific Mail at ten per cent. below the closing price of Saturday; on Union Pacific at six per cent. below Saturday's closing price, and on Western Union at 4 per cent. below."

RELIEF FOR BOSTON.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, November 10.—Mayor Davis of this city has just telegraphed to Mayor Gaston, of Boston, tendering the sympathy of Cincinnati, and asking for a telegram of the probable loss and the number of persons made homeless.

Other Points.

[New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Indianapolis and other points in the East and West have called meetings to tender sympathy and aid to the sufferers by the Boston Fire.—ED.]

Circular from the Governor of New Jersey

TRENTON, N. J., November 9.—Governor Parker has issued a circular to the State officers, calling attention to the death of Gen. Meade, in which he refers in patriotic terms to his fame as a soldier, and recommends that the various State Departments be closed, and that the flags on public buildings be at half-mast throughout the day of the funeral.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

HEARING IN TIMMONY'S CASE.

The Defendant Held in $2,000 Bail—Mrs. Mingis, Alias Kountz, &c., Still at Large.

Yesterday afternoon a hearing was held before U. S. Commissioner Gamble in the case of J. B. Timmony, whose arrest on a charge of spiriting away Mrs. Kountz—Mingis was noticed in yesterday's issue. Mr. Timmony was repesented by John Coyle, Esq., District Attorney Swoope appearing for the Government.

John Black, Deputy Marshal, testified—I had a subpœna for Mrs. Mary Kountz, a witness in the case of Jacob Minehart; I endeavored to find her; I called on John Timmony the Friday before I got this subpœna, and asked him if he knew where she was; he told me she was out of the city, but would be in on Saturday. I think I saw him on Monday, and he told me he would be at the United States Attorney's office on last Friday. I saw him again, and he said she would be at the Court House on Monday. I asked him where she was, and he said she was all right—she would be there; he did not positively decline to tell me where she was, but he did not tell me.

Mrs. Sabina Johnston, sworn—Live at 199 Third avenue; know John Timmony; he had a room in my house; his wife lived with him; he always spoke of the woman as Mrs. Timmony; he had been living with me since the 21st of May last; she was last in my house on Saturday last; they had the back parlor on the first floor; think her clothes are in the room yet; Timmony was there on Saturday; think the woman's first name is Mary; she was there after supper on Saturday evening; he was in during the morning, and again at night; did not see her go away; have not seen her since Saturday evening; they have lived there as man and wife since May; they did not receive any company She was there during the month of October, excepting a part of two weeks, when she was on Mt. Washington, sewing she assisted me in the house work, for her boarding. She was not absent during October, except for the time stated. I do not know whether her marriage apparel was partly removed or not. She had a greyish dress, trimmed with green, which she wore. I do not know whether that dress is in the room now or not. Timmony was in the house Sunday night, but I saw him last Sunday morning.

Cross examined—Cannot fix the time she returned from Mt. Washington; last saw her Saturday evening; I was sick in bed Monday, and was not in their room; do not know that Timmony came in Monday night; heard some one come in and go out Monday night, between one and two o'clock; heard the door opened, but did not know who came in.

Redirect—Mrs. Timmony always attended to her own room; I made her bed up on Sunday morning; there was no female undergarment on the bed then.

Mr. Wm. M. Johnston, sworn—Live at 199 Third avenue; know Timmony and the woman represented to be his wife; my mother rented the room to Mrs. Timmony.

Cross-examined—Heard some one come in on Monday night, try Timmony's room door, and go out; that was after the visit of the officers, and the room door had been locked; I presume it was Timmony who came in and tried the door.

Officer Benson, sworn—Was present at the trial of J. D. Etzweiler in May last; heard Mr. Timmony sworn; he said he had kept Mary Kountz at Georgetown, on the Northern Central Railroad, and had earned the money to board her while he was on the police force. The maiden name of the woman was Mary Mengis, and she is the wife of Aaron Kountz, now in the Penitentiary.

Cross-examined—Do not know of a divorce having been granted to the woman.

Lieutenant Barker, sworn—Visited the house, 199 Third avenue, on Monday night or Tuesday morning; searched the back parlor; found the bed tossed up, as if it had been occupied; from the appearance of the bed the "bird had flown;" there was a female under-garment on the bed.

Mr. James Moorhead, sworn—Board at 199 Third avenue; last saw Mrs. Timmony there on Saturday, about 8 o'clock; did not see her leave; did not see Simmony there after that.

A. A. Adams, sworn—Was in the room on Monday night when the officer made the search; there was a dress there, which I recognized as one which I had seen Mary Kountz wear when attending court as a witness; the pillows in the bed were pressed down as if they had been laid on, and the fied was tossed up.

This closed the testimony, and Mr. Coyle asked for the discharge of Timmony, claiming that a case had not been made out. It was no offense because he did not volunteer to tell where the woman was. This was ne obstacle to public justice, and no legal offense had been committed.

Mr. Swoope contended that Timmony had deceived the officers, and had a full knowledge of the facts in this and the former case, and could, if he choose, tell where she was now.

Commissioner Gamble expressed doubt as to whether the mere refusal to tell where the woman could be found was technically a misdemeanor under the act.

Mr. Swoope held that the Court had passed upon that point in issuing the order for Timmony's arrest. He also read from the statute claiming that it contemplated such a case. At the conclusion Mr. Swoope remarked, *sotto voce*, "That bitch has sent every man to the penitentiary she ever had anything to do with, and she'll send Timmony there, too."

Timmony was then held for trial in $2000 bail.

Mr. Swoope yesterday pronounced the statements in this case in Wednesday's POST and *Dispatch* as "totally incorrect." It is sufficient to say that the material part of our statement was testified to at yesterday's hearing, and for the rest, it is a well-known fact that Mrs. Mingis-Kountz has been the means of sending three members of her family to the penitentiary.

LIVERY STABLE ON FIRE.

Eight Horses Burned to Death—Loss $5,000, Covered by Insurance.

About three and a half o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the livery stable of P. McNamee, situated on Ann street between Marion and Van Bramm, rear of Pennsylvania avenue. The fire, originated from the gas jet being in too close proximity to the hay, which was stored in the rear of the building. The stable, which was of frame and brick, was almost totally destroyed, besides eight horses, which were relieved of the "epizootic" by being smothered with the dense volumes of smoke which enveloped the building. Six of the horses belonged to Mr. McNamee, the others being owned by Messrs. Weyman, Schmertz and Tindle. Several buggies and carriages belonging to Mr. McN. were considerably damaged. The total loss will approximate $5,000, which is fully covered by insurance.

Great credit is due to the Relief and Bill Phillips engines for the promptness with which they appeared, considering that their equine motive power is disabled by the "prevailing unwellness." The Bill Phillips was rendered useless shortly after its arrival by the breaking of its suction pump. The firemen worked efficiently and successfully to keep the flames from spreading to the adjoining property

RELIEF FOR BOSTON.

Meeting of the Relief Committee—Sub Committees Appointed, &c.

Yesterday afternoon a meeting of the Citizens' Relief Committee was held in the Common Council Chamber. Mr. Reese in the Chair.

The Chairman said that some definite action should be taken. He asked what amount it was advisable to raise.

It was suggested that a Committee be appointed to wait on the iron men, merchants and business men and solicit assistance.

A list of names for said committees was submitted as follows:

Railroads—W. M. Hersh, Wm. Stewart.

Founderies—B. Ricketson, T. N. Miller.

White Lead—T. Davis, T. H. Nevin.

Steel—J. H. Singer, Reuben Miller.

Iron—Gen. Fitz Hugh, Jones & Laughlin.

Glass—M. W. Watson, B. Bakewell, Jr.

Hardware—E. Gregg, T. H. Lare.

Grocers—George Dillworth, Charles Arbuckle.

Wholesale Dry Goods Messrs McElroy and Harris.

Retail Dry Goods—P. H. Hacke, Jos. Horne.

Bank and Bankers—J. D. Scully, J. R. McCune.

Shoes, Queensware and Hats—H. Childs, Jr., James A. McCord.

Engine Maaufacturers—James Rees, A. Speer.

Clothing—Messrs. Stein & Klee.

Butchers—Hugh Richardson, Mr. Beilstein.

Liquor—W. H. Meohling, John Roth.

Oil Dealers—William Frew, W. J. Waring.

Coal—Thomas Fawcett, C. H. Armstrong.

Mr. Jones moved that the above Committee be appointed and the list published. Adopted.

Mr. Von Bonnhorst submitted a blank form of notification to the members of the Committee. Adopted.

The Chairman inquired if it would not be well to ask the churches to take up a collection on Sunday.

After some remarks the following was adopted.

Resolved, That the Committee urge upon the various churches the necessity of taking up a collection on Sunday next.

On motion of Mr. Gregg, Mr. Von Bonnhorst was appointed treasurer of the Relief Fund.

The name of Rev. F. A. Noble was added to the General Committee on subscriptions; also the name of the chairman of the committee.

A resolution was adopted directing that a circular be prepared notifying the churches of the action of the committee in relation to the church collections.

Mr. Gazzam was then appointed secretary to the various committees appointed. Adjourned.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Coroner's Inquest.

Yesterday Coroner West held an inquest on the body of Elizabeth Smith, a colored woman who died suddenly on Tuesday night from injuries received at the hands of her husband. The mother of the deceased testified that the latter had been drinking very hard for some time past. Dr. Walker examined the body, but found no external marks of violence on her person, and was of the opinion that she died of congestion of the brain, and a verdict in accordance with this opinion was rendered. Deceased was twenty-seven years of age, and lived in Mansfield. The husband is reported to be a man of temperate and industrious habits.

THE HORSE DISEASE.

But Few New Cases Reported.

The streets in the two cities wear a generally deserted appearance, and this, with the increased number of oxen and "muscular express wagons" on the street, gives the impression that the whole equine stock in this latitude is prostrated. This is not the case, as a large number of those first attacked are now convalescent, and are kept from work simply that they may be perfectly cured before being utilized again. Quite a number of fatal cases occurred yesterday, nearly all of which are dumped in the river. This will give our neighbors below sweet essence of "epizoot" in their drinking water. None of the street cars have yet resumed business, but the status of the disease is generally improved.

THIRTY CENTS FOR COAL.

Suggestive Facts.

Several "muscular Express wagons," drawn by stalwart colored men, were busily engaged yesterday in delivering coal on the cross streets of Upper Wylie avenue, thirty cents a bushel being charged for the "Black Diamonds." They pay but nine cents a bushel at the yards, and thus realize twenty-one cents per bushel clear profit. One squad of three colored men yesterday hauled six loads of the bituminous stuff, and if the "epizoot" continues, there will be no need of these coons going to Congress. This is but a single indication of the fabulous prices which will be exacted, if the horse disease continues or grows worse, neither of which is happily among the probabilities. In this connection it is refreshing to read of the bluster indulged in by the good people of Cincinnati, who are compelled to pay fifteen cents a bushel for coal, which brings thirty cents on our streets today.

Lady Coal Haulers.

Last night on Ross street several women might have been observed duly harnessed hauling coal in an express wagon from one of the coal yards to their homes. The ladies engaged in this arduous species of gymnastics were not, it may be well to observe, of the "hot house" order, but well developed specimens of a class who can ill afford either to do without coal or to pay thirty cents a bushel for it. We indulge a hope that the necessity for this novel species of "motive power" may not become general.

WHERE were the old firemen when the alarm from box 52 sounded yesterday morning?

"Tired nature's sweet restorer,
Balmy sleep had conquered them."

The Texas and Pacific Railway Company.

We are glad to see that the work of building the Texas and Pacific Railway has fallen into the hands of strong parties, among whom are many of our leading citizens, and that, by the purchase of the building No. 275 South Fourth street, the permanent offices connected with its construction and management will be located in this city.

This line, from the natural advantages incident to the route, must become one of the great highways between the two oceans, besides developing a vast local trade from the fine farming and grazing lands of Texas and California, and the rich mineral regions of the latter State, Arizona, and Old and New Mexico.

It stretches from Marshall and Texarkana, in the State of Texas, to San Diego, on the Pacific Ocean, a distance of about 1,700 miles, and, when finished, will have connections with San Francisco and the States of Old Mexico at the one end, and all the cities of the Atlantic coast at the other.

Large donations of land have been made to the road by the United States and the State of Texas, and the cities and counties along the line have also contributed liberally to its construction.

Arrangements have been made with the California and Texas Railway Construction Company for building the road on a strong cash basis. The work will go forward rapidly, and the bonds of the company will only be issued and sold on the completed and earning road.

The stockholders of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company participate in the profits of the enterprise by a representation in the Construction Company equal to their original subscription to the railway company.

The Directory of the Construction Company embraces many of our prominent and experienced railway men in this city and Pittsburgh, with General Bristow, the late Solicitor General of the United States, as president, and Matthew Baird, the great locomotive builder of this city, as vice president. General Granville M. Dodge, so well known as the able engineer in charge of the construction of the Union Pacific road, is the chief engineer of the Texas and Pacific road, The following is the management: B. H. Bristow, president; Matthew Baird, vice president; G. M. Dodge, chief engineer; John P. Green, secretary; Geo. D. Krumbhaar, treasurer; Directors—W. J. Walters, Baltimore, J. Edgar Thomson, Thomas A. Scott, H. H. Houston, George B. Roberts, Philadelphia; William Phillips, J. N. McCullough, Pittsburgh; John McManus, Reading; H. G. Stebbins, Edwards Pierrepont, New York; H. S. McComb, Wilmington, Delaware; J. B. Bowman, Lexington, Kentucky; C. F. Holly, New Mexico; W. C. Hall, B. H. Bristow, Louisville.

After our visit to Texas, and the knowledge gained of its people and their wants, we feel sure that this great enterprise, in its present hands, will get promptly every reasonable facility and concession from the State and its citizens that may be essential to its steady and successful progress.—[*Phila. Press.*

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Closing quotations of Gold and Government Securities in New York, corrected by N. HOLMES & SONS, Bankers, 57 Market street:

Gold	113⅜
United States 6s, 1881, bid	115⅝
United States 6s (Coupons)	116⅜
United States 5-20s, 1862	112 @112⅜
United States 5-20s, 1864, bid	@112⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865	112 @112⅜
United States 5-20s, (new issue)	114
United States 5-20s, 1867	115⅜
United States 5-20s, 1868 (Coupons), bid	115⅝
United States 10-40s	107¼
United States 10-40s, (Coupons)	108⅛@108¼
Currency 6 Per Cents	113½@113¾
New 5 Per Cents	111

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, November 14, 1872.

REMARKS—We have no improvement to note so far as relates to trade generally, the demand being entirely local; this state of affairs will continue so long as we are deprived of hauling facilities; the look ahead is certainly not a bright one, but then there is no telling what may turn up, taking other cities for example. The horse disease cannot hold out much longer; it is rather a singular sight to see the business marts bare of horses and their places filled with oxen. Most of our large establishments have been compelled to suspend for the present; how long they will remain closed depends on circumstances, in the meantime prices of all the leading articles continue very uncertain and must be accepted as such. The wharf presents a holliday appearance; we have a fair stage of water and plenty of freights; the impossibility of procuring hauling compels the boats to lay up and wait for a favorable turn of affairs.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last:

Flour, bbls	930
Cheese, boxes	68
Wheat, sks	1,200
Rye, sks	100
Butter, pks	27
Apples, bbls	43
Corn, sks	612
Barley, sks	320
Oats, sks	1,559

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted; store rates at the usual advance:

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The supply was fully up with the demand. Prices weak, with a declining tendency. We quote nominally: sugar cured hams 17¼c; sugar cured shoulders 10c; plain 7½c; rib sides 11½c; short rib 12c; clear 13½c; breakfast bacon 14c. Dried beef 18c; mess pork $16; beef tongues $7 52 per doz; lard, tierces 9½c; half bbls 10½c; pails 11c.

HAY—The supply was fully up with the demand. Prices weak with sales of baled from depot and wharf at $25a30; in small lots at the usual advance.

HONEY—In strong demand at 25a30c per lb.

ONIONS—Sales of small lots at $2 50a3 00 per bbl.

POTATOES—The market has undergone no change; we quote sales from store at 73a75c; sweets $3 50a5 00 per barrel, the latter for Jersey.

POULTRY—We can report sales of live chickens at 50a60c per pair; dressed 14a15c per lb; receipts increasing.

BUTTER—As before noted common and medium lots are dull at 16a20c; solid packed 10a14c; choice roll 23a25c per pound; the supply exceeds the wants of the trade.

APPLES—The market was a quiet one with a moderate demand; we note sales at $1 50a2 00 per barrel as per quantity and condition.

APPLE BUTTER—In ample supply with regular sales at 40a50c per gallon.

BAGGING—Unchanged; Pennsylvania mills, two bushels 38c; two and a half bushels 45c; three bushels 53c; Allegheny two bushels 36c; other sizes in proportion.

FLOUR—The market has undergone no quotable change; the difficulty of hauling prevents operations. We quote from store: Fancy white $8 75; Ohio white $8 25; Minnesota $7 75a8 00; Wisconsin $7 50; Penn mills $8 75; Ford's $8 25; Rising Sun $7 90; Ford's best $7 50.

GRAIN—The receipts for some days have been quite small; sales were of a similar description. Wheat nominal at $1 65 at 70 for good to choice red; $1 80a1 85 for white; several car loads of red sold at $1 65; white is scarce, being held firmly. Oats are dull; sales of mixed at 38c first hands; white 41c. Corn, shelled dull, but no lower, with sales at 56a58c. Rye quoted at 78 a80c. Barley, common to fair 75a80c; choice 90c per bu.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, November 14, 1872.

REMARKS—The market continues to move along slowly, presenting nothing very new or important; previous prices were steadily maintained, being the same as during the past two days. We quote crude at Parker's at $4 55; outside sales $4 35 with business to a fair extent.

For prices in other parts of the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

The market ruled firm; holders have fixed their figures and are not inclined to make concessions in order to effect sales we quote Philadelphia delivery for any time this year at 27c; sales here f. o. b. to go west at 23½a28¾c per gallon.

OIL BARRELS.

Market steady and unchanged; country $2 05a2 10; city $2 12a2 15.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, November 13.—The *Courier* says: The market was very quiet; the agency selling all the oil disposed of, but we heard of no sales on the lower road or at Oil City; the market closed firm with a the following sales:

UPPER ROAD.

3,000 bbls spot $4 45

NEW YORK, November 13.—At the close of the 12th inst. the market was strengthened by the creek reports; the demand from shippers is still in abeyance for crude in bulk at 14¾c; do shipping order 19¾a20c; refined for short delivery 27½c; cases 32½c; naptha 18c for western; 19c for city; sales of 5,000 bbls refined first half December at 27½c; Philadelphia delivery 27c generally demanded; refined for November delivery for vessel contracts for 2,000 bbls made at 26¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, November 13.—Market firm.

Standard White	27c
Crude in bulk	14c
Cases	31½c
November	27c
December	27c

ROUSEVILLE, November 13.—Market firmer with more inquiry at $4 60.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, November 13.—Market firm; pool price $4 55.

OIL CITY, November 13.—Market quiet and firm at $4 75; Lower Road $4 60; Upper Road $4 45.

TITUSVILLE, November 13.—Market firmer; $4 50 asked with some sales at that price.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, THURSDAY, November 14, 1872.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle for the week were fair, all things considered, both of stock for sale here and that intended for the eastern markets. The number of buyers in attendance was not large, still the country towns were well represented; in quality the through cattle are, as a general thing, as good as usual; the largest buying was for smooth, nice cattle at a slight advance on our last report, say from ¼a ⅜c. The market ruled firm from the opening to the close, with a fair prospect of the same feeling continuing for some days unless the receipts should largely increase, which from present appearances, is not very likely. The following are the ruling

PRICES:

Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs steers	$6 50a7 00
Prime, 1,300 lbs steers	6 00a6 25
Prime, 1,200 lbs steers	5 25a5 75
Fair, 1,100 lbs steers	4 50a4 75
Fair, 1,000 lbs steers	4 00a4 25
Common	3 25a2 75
Bulls	2 50a3 00
Stockers	3 25a3 75
Oxen, per pair	$200a300

The receipts were 3,180 head; the shipments for the same time were 3,220 head.

HOGS.

The receipts continue large, being in excess of the demand; the quality offering may be classed as fair to good; the result was the market was a slow one with prices favoring buyers and closing dull; as packing time is at hand we may soon expect to see lively times among packers; we quote as follows:

PRICES:

Extra Philadelphia	$4 65
Prime "	4 00a4 55
Yorkers	4 00
Common	4 25a4 35

The receipts since our last were 7,140 head; the shipments for the same time were 9,865 head.

SHEEP.

The run of sheep since our last review could not be called a large one; the number of buyers that put in an appearance was larger than usual; most of them, however, were inclined to hold off; the supply was fully up with the wants of the trade; prices for the balance of the week will depend altogether on future arrivals. The rates were as follows:

PRICES.

Extra 100 lbs. fine wool	$5 75a6 00
Prime 90 lbs. fine wool	5 25a5 50
Prime 95 lbs. fine wool	5 25a5 50
Good 85 lbs. fine wool	4 75a5 00
Fair 80 lbs. fine wool	4 20a4 50

The receipts since our last foot up to 4,850 head; the shipments East for the same time were 3,870 head.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, TUESDAY, November 12, 1872.

CATTLE.

The market yesterday was moderately active, and althoug the arrivals were not large still there was sufficient on sale to meet the wants of the trade; prices rule about the same as those current at the date of our last review; as usual buyers were in search of good fat steers both for home use and for export; medium and common stock was dull and purchasers were not numerous; among the offerings were lots from Beaver, Mercer, Washington, Indiana counties and Southern Ohio. The current rates were as follow:

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lb steers	6 25a7 00
Prime 1,300 lb steers	6 00a6 25
Prime 1,200 lb steers	5 25a5 50
Fair, 1,100 lbs steers	4 00a4 50
Fair 1,000 lb steers	3 25a3 75
Common	2 50a3 00

At the close those remaining unsold would be driven to the Central Yark.

OXEN.

A good demand continues for work oxen and will continue so as long as the horse diseased continues; prices are too unsettled to quote as they are governed by circumstances.

demand; the sales were far below the previous week; the Eastern market was reported only fair; buyers for the East were purchasing sparingly and nothing but the best kind was wanted for export. We quote as follows:

Extra fine wool 95 to 100 lbs	$5 50a5 75
Prime " " 85 to 90 lbs	5 00a5 25
Prime " " 75 to 80 lbs	4 00a4 75
Scallawags per head	1 50a2 50

Adam Eckert sold 33 head of Butler county sheep and lambs at prices ranging from $3 00 to 5 00 per head; also 95 head on commission at $1 75a3 50 per head.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

PRODUCE.

NEW YORK, November 13.—Cotton high, in good export demand; middling upland 19¾c. Flour moderately active and unchanged; superfine Western and State $5 75a6 10; Common to good $6 35 a6 95; St. Louis $7a11. Rye flour firmer and scarce at $4 75a6 24. Corn meal quiet and steady. Whisky dull and lower at 95½a96c. Wheat a shade firmer but less doing; export, demand checked by the firmness of freigots; rejected spring $1 25½; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 43½; Northwest spring $1 45½; winter red Western $1 52; amber Michigan $1 70; fair to prime white Michigan; $1 85a5. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn less active and unchanged; yellow 64½a65c, steamer; mixed Western 63½a64c oats firmer and fairly active at 47½a50c; eggs firm at 30c; hay firmer; leather firmer at 27½c; wool very firm, lamb, pulled 56c; coffee firm at 15a16c; sugar firm, fair to good 9⅝c, Cuba 9½c, molasses dull, muscovado 22a30c; rice quiet at 7¼a8½c. Petroleum—crude, 14½a14¾c; refined, 27½c. Turpentine quiet at 62c. Pork dull; mess, $15 52a 16 00. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats quiet; dry salted shoulders for January at 5¾c; middles quiet; western short clear for December at 8c; city long and short clear for December, 8¼c. Lard weak; No. 1 to prime steam, 8¼a8⅝c; kettle, 8⅞c. Butter weak; western, 10a16c. Cheese dull at 21a15c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, November 14.—Cotton firm and in fair demand; middling 18¼a 18½c. Flour quiet at $7 00a7 25. Wheat dull and nominal; red $1 48a1 50. Corn steady, with a moderate demand; old 42a 43c; new 37a38c. Rye steady, with a moderate demand at 68a70c. Oats steady at 27a33c. Groceries firm. Eggs, demand fair and market firm. Butter and cheese steady, with a moderate demand. Pork nominal at 14c. Lard steady, with a moderate demand; kettle 7¾c spot, generally held higher. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 4½c; packed sides and clear rib 7c. Bacon firm and in fair demand; shoulders nominally 5¾c; sides and clear rib 10c; sugar cured hams 16a14c; green shoulders 5½c bid; sales spot 3½c. Whisky, demand fair and market firm at 91c. Trade is seriously interfered with on account of the prevalence of the horse disease, it being difficult to deliver the goods except at exorbitant ratos.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, November 13.—Flour quiet and steady, but nominally unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 02¾ seller November, $1 03¾ seller December; No. 1, $1 14; No. 3, 92½a93c; rejected 82c. Corn lower, closing quiet at 32c cash, 31¾c seller November, 31¼c seller December; rejected 30c. Oats quiet and firm at 21½c cash, 22¼c seller December. Rye firm; saleable at 52c. Barley irregular; No. 2, 62c; No. 3, 52½c. Provisions heavy; sales of york at 12½c seller January. Lard heavy at 7¼c spot. Meats lower; sales green hams seller January and February at 15c; average 7¾c for short ribs and sides, in boxes 7c. Whisky 89½a90c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOTIS, November 13.—Cotton dull and nominal; middling upland 18a18¼c; flour dull but unchanged; wheat firmer, and small lots of spring sold at $ 09; corn in good demand at 32½c. oats in fair demand and prices advanced to 25¼c; rye dull and unchanged, 53c; whisky steady at 90c; pork lower, small lots sold at 16c; dry salted lower, small lots in bulk, clear 7⅞ for next week's delivery; hogs lower, at $3 80; cattle unchanged.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, November 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheot steady, with a moderate demand; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 15½; No. 2 do $1 05. Corn dull and nominal; No. 2 mixed 38c. Oats steady, with a moderate demand; No. 2 23c. Rye steady, with a moderate demand; No. 1 55c. Barley steady, with a moderate demand; fall No. 2 67c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, November 13.—Flour dull with a declining tendency; superfine $4 50a5 00; extra $5 25a600; wheat quiet and steady at from $1 65 to 2 08; rye steady at 75c; corn quiet, at 34 to 42; oats dull at 39a42; barley in improved demand, 98ca$1; petroleum, crude 20c; refined 27c; whisky firm at 96c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, November 18.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat inactive; No: 1 red winter $1 55; No. 2 do $1 42. Corn steady, with a moderate demand; new ear, on track, 38c. Oats steady; No. 1 34c. Petroleum—refined, steady and unchanged.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON, November 13, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92; for account 92¼; 5-20s' 63, 92¼; 5-20s '65 91½; '67 92½; 10-40s 87; new fives 88¼; Erie 38¾. Turpentine 38s 6da39s. Petroleum—Refined 19¼a19½s. Linseed Oil 33s 10d. Tallow 46s. Sugar, spot, 34s34s 6d.

PARIS, November 13.—Rentes 52 francs 70 centimes.

FRANKFORT, November 13.—U. S. coupons '63, 5-20s' 96.

LIVERPOOL, November 13.—Cotton quiet and dull; middling upland 9⅝s; middling Orleans 10a10½s. The sales were 10,000 bales; for speculation and export 3,000 bales; uplands for January 9 1-16s. Breadstuffs dull; red winter wheat 11s 4d. Flour 29s 6d. Corn 28sa28s 3d. Cheese 65s.

NEW YORK, November 13.—The steamships City of Limerick, Wisconsin, Canada, Oceanic and Russia from Liverpool, and Virginia, from Hamburg, have arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, November 13.—The steamship City of Montreal, from New York, has arrived.

BREST, November 13.—The steamship Washington, from New York, has arrived.

The Key to Health.

It is the easiest thing in the world to lose the blessings of health, but when lost it is not so easy to regain it. The popular idea of fifty years ago that a tremendous scouring of the bowels was an essential element of cure in almost all diseases has fortunately for mankind been pretty effectually exploded. The introduction of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, nearly a quarter of a century ago, may be said to have given the *coup de grace* to drastic purgation. The world has learned from the beneficia effects produced by that admirable preparation, that one medicine may embrace the three properties of a tonic, a laxative, and an alternative; that the three curative processes of invigoration, purification and regulation may be compassed at the same time by the operation of a single agreeable remedy. There are sound, philosophical reasons or the remarkable improvement which the Bitters occasion in the condition of a deranged and enfeebled system. This pure combination of vegetable juices not only strengthens the stomach, stimulates the appetite and braces the nerves, but also imparts tone and vigor to the secretory organs —as the skin, the liver, and the kidneys;—and if the blood has become too thin and watery to nourish the body properly, enriches and vitalizes that "raw material" of all the solid portions of the frame. At this period of the year, when intermittent fevers, bilious disorders, stomach complaints, and dysinteric and diarrhœic ailments are always more or less rife, occasional doses of the Bitters will be found the best safeguard against the atmospheric conditions which generate them. An accession of general vigor is necessary to enable the system to resist the morbid influence of the malarious vapors which rise from the earth at this season, and of all the known invigorants, Hostetter's Bitters is the safest and the most potent.

Most Important Notice.

We publish below the testimonial of Mr. James Irvin, one of our best known citizens, and a gentleman whose word may be confidently relied on, to the efficacy of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, a cheap medicine for coughs and recent lung diseases, which Dr. K. has prepared expressly to meet the thousands of cases that are heard coughing daily through our streets, every one of which could be cured in less than forty-eight hours, and at a cost of 75 cents. Who would cough through seventy-five hours at a cent an hour, when Dr. Keyser's Syrup is as sure to cure them as night follows day?

DR. KEYSER—You have asked my opinion about your medicine, and I cheertully say that I have used your Pectoral Syrup on one occasion during last spring. I thought at one time that I was surely going to have some serious pulmonary disease, as I coughed up large quantities of matter. I found my disease would not yield to anything else, as I had tried various remedies and several of the best doctors without benefit. After the first dose of your pectoral, I received quite a relief, and had not used the whole bottle until I was entirely cured.

JAMES IRVIN,
No. 202 Third avenue.

Sold at the Doctor's Medicine Depot and office for Lung and Chronic diseases, 167 Liberty street.
Lung examinations daily.

Speedily Cured!

ALL FORMS of Venereal, Private and Nervous disease at the old established Girard Medical Institute, No. 172 Second Avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa

NO CHARGE UNTIL CURED.

Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, and all Urinary diseases are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhea, or Seminal weakness or Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth or exress in maturer years, and which produce some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing insanity and consumption, are thoroughly and permanently cured. Medicine supplied at the Institute. A medical pamphlet relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelope for two stamps. All communications confidential.

This Institute was established for the express purpose of supplying the afflicted with scientific and reliable treatment, and is not to be classed with the numerous quacks and imposters that infest all large cities. The proprietors have made the treatment of Private and special diseases the study of their lives and can refer to thousands all over the country that have been benefited and cured by their treatment. No matter how difficult or long standing your case may be, if curable, after a personal examination, they will frankly tell you. Remember they have cured many cases given up by other physicians.

Patients treated by mail or express, but where possible it is best to visit the city for personal consultation; or address

GIRARD MEDICAL INSTITUTE,

No. 172 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays by appointment. aug15-lyd&w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

A $3 PICTURE FREE!

ELECTION IS PAST!
PEACE PREVAILS!
PEOPLE PROSPER!

AND NOW IS THE TIME TO GET A $3 PREMIUM BY SUBSCRIBING FOR

THE GREAT ILLUSTRATED

Rural, Literary and Family Paper,

AT $2.50 PER YEAR.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER, the Pioneer Paper in its Sphere, has for years been the Leading Journal of its Class—the first in Circulation, Influence and Usefulness—the Standard Authority in Rural and Domestic Affairs, and a first-class, high-toned Illustrated Literary and Family Paper—is conceded the

BEST AMERICAN WEEKLY!

An Exchange truly says that "MOORE'S RURAL is *the most Ably Edited, Elegantly Printed, Widely Circulated and Heartily Welcomed Paper, as a whole, which now finds its way among the People.*" It is National in Character and Objects, and adapted to both Town and Country. Sixteen Quarto Pages, weekly.

$7.50 FOR $2.50!

All who pay $2.50 will receive the RURAL for 1873, (or for a year from this date or Oct. 1, '72, as preferred,) and a post-paid copy of the *Superb Steel-Plate Engraving* entitled "BIRTH-DAY MORNING, OR THE GARDENER'S PRESENT"—a Beautiful and Pleasing Picture, worth $5. In fact we furnish Everybody

THE BEST PAPER,
AND BEST PREMIUM,
FOR THE LEAST PAY!

MOORE'S RURAL is only $2.50 a year, with Premium Engraving. In clubs of ten or more, without Engraving, $2 per copy. Great Inducements to Club Agents, and one wanted in every School District on the Continent. Specimens, &c., sent free. Address

D. D. T. MOORE, New York City.

THE GLOBE MICROSCOPE.—AN OPTICAL WONDER. Magnifies 10,000 times. Never loses its interest. Agents Wanted. Sent prepaid for $2.75. Address A. H. BLAIR & CO., St. Louis, Mo. nov16-4tw

MONONGAHELA BRIDGE CO.
Increase of Capital Stock.

Notice is hereby given that on the TENTH (10th) DAY OF DECEMBER, A. D. 1872, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., of said day, at the office of the Monongahela Bridge Company, at the northerly end of said Company Bridge, Smithfield street, in the city of Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, Stock Subscription Books will be opened for receiving subscriptions to increase the capital stock of the "Monongahela Bridge Company," as authorized by Act of the General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania, approved the 18th day of May, 1872, and entitled an Act Supplementary to an act authorizing Governor to incorporate a company for erecting a Bridge over the Monongahela, opposite, etc.

By order of the Board of Managers,
nov11-4tend&4tW] R. MILLER, Jr., Prest.

MAGNETIC TIME-KEEPER, [illegible] INDICATOR. A perfect GEM for the pocket of every traveller, trader, [illegible], and to EVERYBODY desiring a reliable time-keeper, and also a superior article. Usual small size, neat [illegible], glass crystal, oil in a small [illegible] case. WARRANTED to [illegible] correct time and to keep in order for [illegible] years. [illegible] Nothing like it! The price [illegible] to all who want a good watch, prepaid to any [illegible] for $1.50. [illegible] Address [illegible]